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REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

Since the sailing of the last French packet this market has experienced a very rapid improvement in the value of the currency and a great increase in the export of all kinds of produce. The enormous supplies of wool, wheat, maize and live-stock account for the appreciation of the paper dollar. Never before have we witnessed in this country such a wonderful growth of production; all the energies of the people are being spurred on to produce, but it is awkward to see that, whilst our exports are growing so fast, our imports are more or less at a standstill. It is quite evident that the masses are still suffering from impoverishment caused by the crisis: they are economising and working hard. What is going on in this country at present can be gauged by the enormous shipping movement here in this port, in Rosario, La Plata, San Nicolas, Constitucion, Bahia Blanca, etc. That the country has turned a corner is beyond doubt, and but for the bugbear of Chile, we should be to-day in a more enviable position, financially and economically.

Our question with Chile is approaching a stage when a definite settlement or a rupture must ensue. We shall evidently see the denouement this year. It is known that both Governments are now engaged drawing up a protocol. Although the conditions of same are kept under reserve, it has leaked out that the whole affair merely amounts to a maintenance of the "statu quo." If this be true, the protocol will cause an explosion of popular indignation both here and in Chile, as the people are getting tired of all these diplomatic intrigues and assurances of peace which are belied by large armaments on both sides. If Chile were to remove her commissioner Barros Arana, the cause of peace would gain enormously; he is the stumbling-block in every negotiation, and a guilty of trudging the stipulations of the 1893 protocol—a solemn covenant that has been trampled under foot, thanks to his unceasing efforts. That protocol settled everything, but Chile has gone back on it, thanks to Barros Arana.

President Uriburu has resumed the reins of power, and General Roca has gone to the mountains of Cordoba for a few months' vacation. There is a good deal of political agitation going on in view of the approaching March elections for Deputies to Congress. The President will have to use all his tact and energy to keep Santa Fe quiet; the remainder of the republic is quiet enough, even the Province of Buenos Aires, where the Legislature refuse to vote the annual budget and have placed the Government of Udaondo in a most critical position. For the last six weeks neither Governor, Ministers, Legislators nor policemen have been paid in the province; we do not include school-masters in the list, as they are expected by the La Plata authorities to live on air. The snag-up in the La Plata Government may yet degenerate into national intervention and a reform of the Constitution.

Gold has fallen to the vicinity of 210 % premium, in spite of the announcement that the Government has bought another Italian ironclad, and is spending more money than ever on military preparations, organisation of the Guards, manœuvres of the fleet, etc., etc. Exchange also keeps very steady and shows a rising tendency at

48 5/16-7/8 on London
5.09-5.09 1/2 fcs. on France
5.10-5.11 fcs. on Belgium
4.13 mks. on Germany.

FRANCO-ARGENTINE TRADE RELATIONS.

In diplomacy as in everything else nothing is so picturesque as bold contrast. Whilst the champagne was fizzing in the glasses and friendly speeches went off like festive rockets at the banquet given last night by Minister Marchand to Dr. Miguel Cano, the recently appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to Paris, the cable was flashing the news of an interpellation in the French Chambers on the importation of Argentine frozen mutton and live stock. At Minister Marchand's banquet table the warmest feelings of expansive friendship filled the air; in the French Chamber of Deputies the very Minister of Agriculture breathed hostility to the Argentine "capones" and "novillos" and freely condemned the financial policy of the Argentine Government. The coincidence is amusing.

For many years Argentina has been exporting frozen mutton and live sheep to France, but it is only quite recently, when this trade began, to assume large proportions and injure the interests of French breeders, that the "propaganda" against the importation began on a plain of sheep. Months ago hostilities broke out in the rejection of a whole cargo of sheep; this and the complaints of a similar nature in the London market brought on the present over-zealous, despot, and suicidal inspection of animals shipped from this and La Plata ports.

The French Minister of Agriculture, therefore, was guilty of misinformation when during yesterday's interpellation in the French Chambers he asserted that the Argentine Government had failed to listen to the complaints made and did not inspect the animals shipped abroad. H. B. also stated that the quality of Argentine mutton was inferior; that is a question for the French consumer to decide, and we do not doubt that in the eyes of the French sheep-breeder Argentine "capones" are unfit for consumption, whether frigorified or landed alive.

The important feature in all this, so far as Argentina is concerned, lies in the fact that the interests of the French breeders will be protected by the French Government, no matter what the quality or condition of the sheep sent from here. Just as Argentine wheat was shut out of French markets by an additional import duty, just so the Argentine "capon" and "novillo," whether dead or alive, will be ousted by protective measures. All French legislation points in this direction, and we cannot close our eyes to the fact.

Protection on this side, protection in France, war tariffs between the latter country and Italy, have sadly reduced the trade relations of Argentina with France. We remember—seven years ago—when the United Kingdom and France ran a neck and neck race as our most important customers. To-day France has fallen away into the rank, and our trade with Great Britain is twice as great as that with France. Let us compare the importation from France and the United Kingdom into Argentina since 1889:—

Years	Imports from	
	France	U. Kingdom
	\$ gold	\$ gold
1889	30,250,000	57,000,000
1890	19,300,000	58,000,000
1891	8,000,000	23,300,000
1892	10,500,000	35,800,000
1893	12,100,000	32,500,000
1894	10,150,000	33,200,000

We import three times more from the United Kingdom than from France. The French wine trade has lost its footing in this country, not so much owing to the protectionist Argentine tariff—as stated by the French Minister of Agriculture in the Chambers yesterday—but owing to the tremendous competition of Italian wines—this is one of the side lights of the tariff war between France and Italy. In former years nearly all our imported wines came from France, and next to nothing came from Italy. When the French markets were shut to Italy, then Italian wines came to the Plate and are steadily driving out the French article. A comparison of importation of ordinary wine into Argentina for 1894 will show the state of affairs:—

Wine Imports	
From France	1,400,000
From Italy	2,900,000

France is losing her trade with Argentina, whilst all other countries are gaining yearly a larger share of our increasing custom. If we look at exports from Argentina to other countries, we find that France, which for years upheld first rank, has lost her place, England having come to the front with a rush, viz:—

	Exports to	
	France	U. Kingdom
	\$ gold	\$ gold
1889.....	38,250,000	15,000,000
1890.....	26,700,000	19,300,000
1891.....	24,100,000	16,500,000
1892.....	26,500,000	19,700,000
1893.....	18,100,000	18,500,000
1894.....	18,800,000	20,400,000

Since France increased the duties on cereals our exports to that country are limited to wool and skins: the corn that used to go to Havre now goes to Antwerp and Hamburg. In a few days, we have no doubt, the French Government, with a few strokes of the pen, will put an end to the importation of Argentine "capones," "novillos," and mutton and beef: fortunately this live-stock trade with France does not amount to much. In 1894 France imported only 20,000 sheep and about 15,000 tons of beef; if French ports must be abandoned, the trade will go to Antwerp, Hamburg, or Deptford.

The moral of all this is that France is losing her trade in Argentina through absurd protection, and this at a moment when Argentine trade is expanding at a wonderful rate and another nation is increasing their custom in this market. We suppose France knows what she is doing; she cares not for cheaper bread or cheaper meat, so our "capones" and "novillos" must seek other markets: Englishmen, Belgians, Germans, Italians, and Dutchmen will welcome them.

THE LIVE CATTLE TRADE.

In a recent article we gave our readers a list of four or five hundred prize sheep and cattle estates taken from a publication edited by Mr. Lockwood, one of our city merchants. The great length of that list on our limited space deprived us of the opportunity of offering a few remarks. The list itself amounts to little more than an extract from a guide book or directory, if not studied and viewed in a proper light; but any man who knows this country for the last 20 or 30 years, who knows the camp of Buenos Ayres, its estancias and its sheep-farms, will see in this list of Mr. Lockwood a greater proof of the march and progress of the country than are the tramways running through the deserts, or is the Bristol Hotel in Mar del Plata.

Of course, estancieros and sheep-farmers who live on their own land, superintend the management of their estancias, attend the auction marts in town, and the fairs throughout the country, must necessarily have a very good idea of what is going on in sheep and cattle breeding in the Plate; but, after all, they need a list like

Mr. Lockwood's to teach them the real extent of this most important of all industries. The sheep-farmer of San Antonio de Areco knows about as much of what is going on in his line in the particular as does the estanciero of San Blas, or at the Colorado; and the merchants of Buenos Aires, unless as the case of Mr. Lockwood, who is brought into immediate contact with the breeders of fine stock, know as little about the vast capitals that are growing, breeding, and increasing in those "cabanas," estancias and "invernadas," as the people in England know about the Transvaal until Jameson's invasion.

Lockwood's list is an electric searchlight thrown instantaneously over the camps of Buenos Aires. With that light we peer into the humdrum ram breeding farm in the camp, and we discover that at a fair valuation of the camp, stock, utensils, alfalfas, fences, etc., its capital is far more than the famed establishments of Juan Hamaiah, Peter Sheridan or Henry Harratt, which 40 years ago were the only places of note in the whole country. No wonder, therefore, as we scan this Lockwood list, and consider the millions and millions of capital it represents, no wonder we say, that the live cattle trade of the River Plate has suddenly risen to such great dimensions that our Madeiradocks are insufficient to accommodate all the steamers chartered to load live cattle; no wonder that the lowing herds crowd our railway wagons giving rise to special port and railway regulations; and on our table lies a little book edited and compiled by the Rural Society, the Minister of Hacienda, shippers of live cattle and the agents of steamers. A book edited with such great collective ability by men who represent all the interests connected with the trade, must necessarily meet all its requirements and consult all its wants, yet, if we are to be guided by the constant complaints that flow into our office from shippers, captains, steamer agents, and railway men, we must come to the conclusion that this little pamphlet is about the most abortive of all efforts, since it meets nothing and suits no one, and only a few days ago the senior editor of this paper had the honor of presenting to General Roca three of the most representative men in the live cattle shipping trade, to explain to H.E. the necessity of reforming some of the great abuses which check the trade, and which if not reformed will ultimately lead to the ruin of the industry.

Mr. Kingsland complained to General Roca of the severity of the rules which condemned a whole troop of five hundred or a thousand weathers because forsooth one animal had been detected with scab. Mr. Brougham explained to the Minister that spite of every precaution on the part of the steamers, the voyage was so seamy and as such bought at cheap price, and that these animals when put on board would infect those which were shipped for sale in Europe. Dr. Romero considered that this matter called for immediate inquiry and reform, and he assured Mr. Nelson that in any case, where the regulations for shipment were unsuited for the measurement and accommodation of the steamer, if brought to his notice by a solicitor he would at once modify the rules, so as to suit the particular case in question.

The Argentine Government, as General Roca very properly remarked, takes the very deepest interest in everything concerning this important trade, and will leave no stone unturned to foment and assist it. Rome was not built in a day; and as the trade is young, not even the shippers themselves as yet know all its requirements. We shall on a future occasion return to this subject, not to extend too much our present chapter, but we hold up to our readers Mr. Lockwood's list, imperfect as it is, since we note that some of the largest establishments in the camp are omitted, and from Lockwood's list people may form an idea of the ceaseless march of fine cattle and sheep breeding in this country.

THE PUERTO MADERO.

Four thousand years of the recorded history of man has taught us that commerce and civilization are inseparable. And that the moment trade routes have been diverted from their original course, owing to war or other causes, the isolation thus produced has invariably resulted in degeneracy, and a tendency to revert to barbarism. The downfall of Egypt, Carthage, Greece, Rome, and a score of other great nations of antiquity are so many object lessons on this point.

Such being the case, the most solid and impressive guarantee possible of the progress and prosperity of the Argentine Republic is the magnificent port now being constructed at Buenos Ayres. Mammoth

speculators may gamble in River Plate securities as they please, but as long as production increases in the way it is doing at present, the result is of no importance whatever. A stroll along the docks already completed will convince the most pessimistic grumbler. Scores of large steamers may be seen every day being fitted up for the conveyance of cattle and sheep to the densely crowded populations of old Europe. The cattle for export, as may be seen in the corrals by the docks, are certainly a credit to a country which only a few years ago began to refine her stock.

The River Plate is also rapidly coming to the front as one of the leading grain producing countries of the world. It is said on pretty good authority that the Madero Port is one of the greatest and finest works of the kind in the world, and the way the work is being carried out is highly creditable to the contractor, Mr. Walker. Apart from the ordinary work in connection with the construction of the docks, thousands of acres have either been reclaimed, or are in process of reclamation by the mud pumping apparatus.

In dredging the channel the river silt is deposited in steam barges. From thence, after being liquified by a stream of water pumped into wooden shoots, from which it flows into the low grounds. The water quickly evaporates, and the alluvial deposit thus formed solidifies in a few weeks. This branch is under the supervision of Messrs. Rankin, Morris and Dingle.

All sorts of curios are recovered from the bottom of the river by this process. Iron cannon balls, watches, rings, silver coins, swords, knives, and even human bones have passed through the pumps. In Mr. Dingle's office may be seen fragments of two human skulls which have resuscitated in this curious manner.

The works are being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Arrangements are being made for the erection of warehouses on No. 3 and No. 4 docks. Numbers 4 and 5 are practically finished, nearly awaiting the completion of the North entrance. It is estimated that it will be from 2 to 3 years before the channel is available for steamers of deep draught. The excavation for the dry dock is also pretty well completed. The shipping traffic of the South Basin and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 docks gives some idea of what may be expected when these works are perfected.

Messrs. Simpson and Talbot are superintending operations at present. While pacing the wharves the other day, our philosophical contemplations were rudely disturbed by a novel procession, which seemed a connecting link between the past and future. A wild bollock, which had escaped from the corrals, was being escorted back by a gang of peons. One peon had a lasso around his horn, while his companions held on to a rope fastened to its tail. The enraged animal belched with fury and attempted to charge his diminutive foes. But all in vain. He could not shake himself free from his prosecutors. Altogether it was a ludicrous scene, even for Buenos Ayres and the nineteenth century. As we resumed our walk we overheard if old Aleitricus Africanus had ever seen anything similar on the docks of ancient Carthage.

WOOL.

A survey of the world's wool market for the year 1895 and a close study of all the wool circulars that come by every mail and are piled upon our table, shows that the hopes entertained that the past year would witness a recovery in wool values have been at last realized, and our expectations that the Wilson wool bill in the United States passed in the Autumn of 1894 would lead to a new departure in the wool trade were not exaggerated, but it took some time before the beneficial effects of that bill were felt in the world's wool market.

At first there was the most intense disgust at the idea of any solid improvement in wool, and at the great wool auctions in England and in Antwerp the January sales of 1895 opened under gloomy auspices and prices sank to an unprecedentedly low level. Gradually however stocks in England began to move off, and the auctions in March showed a gentle rise of ten per cent, but this improvement in prices was completely lost in April owing to the heavy shipping ments to Australia, New Zealand and the Cape of Good Hope, where wools had been purchased at even a lower level of prices than in Europe; and when these wools began to arrive in England down came the market. All the great manufacturing centres were flooded with cheap wools. These circumstances much of the advance gained in March was lost during the May sales. Meanwhile American trade with Yorkshire was growing beyond precedent, and the increased requirements of machinery, coupled with the general improvement in the commercial condition not only of England but of the United States and the world generally, soon brought about a rise in values which continued until October, in which month there was a decided effort in France, Belgium and Germany to break the market and put down prices, which to a certain extent succeeded, but the decided action of the American buyers soon brought the market round, so that the level of prices at the end of the year was 25 per cent in excess of that at its opening.

The great difficulty about wool in the European markets last year was chiefly caused by the accumulation of wools in England and on the Continent, in anticipation of the imaginary requirements of the United States, and it is interesting to note that for the first six months of the year the increase in the returns of American trade over the corresponding period of the previous year more than accounts for the surplus of the total exports from the English market, while for the month of July a general improvement began to make itself felt.

Of the past year's wool trade, it is estimated that four fifths of the expansion are due to the United States; the world's wool market has also derived improvement from the fact that under the Wilson tariff, American wool buyers are enabled not only to purchase the raw article in the country of production more freely, but also to interest themselves in a wider range of staple than heretofore.

That which, however, will most interest the River Plate sheepfarmer is the continuous demand for cross-bred wools, which in addition to keeping up the price for this class of wool at a comparatively high level for some time past, had the effect during the last summer in Europe of sharply raising the prices of lustrous wools, owing to a freak of fashion for bright haired fabrics. To understand the real strength of this demand it must be borne in mind that the production of the cross-bred wools has tended to increase considerably during the past few years in the Australasian colonies and the River Plate for the simple reason that sheepfarmers, with the development of the meat trade, have been enabled to add the value of the carcass for export purposes, to the additional weight of wool per fleece.

The English wool brokers give the following approximate annual average of the sales of Colonial wool for the twelve months compared with those for the preceding five years as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1890	14	15	0
1891	13	5	0
1892	12	0	0
1893	12	5	0
1894	11	5	0
1895	11	0	0

The total deliveries of Australian and Cape wool for the past two years in England compares as follows:—

1894 Australasian	1,896,000 bales
" South African	256,000 "
Total	2,152,000
1895 Australasian	2,001,000 bales
" South African	263,000 "
Total	2,270,000 bales

The shipments of River Plate wool for 1894 and 1895 to European and American ports are marked to have amounted to about 513,000 bales against 443,000 bales for the previous season, but these European and American returns evidently include Banda Oriental wools, as the estimated wool export from Argentina this year is 500,000 bales (the largest on record) and say 70,000 bales from the Banda Oriental, total 570,000 bales.

All the wool men in Europe and in the United States have their eyes centred on the River Plate in making their estimates of the world's wool market for the present year, and this is due not to any increased affection for the River Plate but owing to the fact that in 1895 the great wool producing districts in Australia and South Africa suffered from a very severe drought; and is a remarkable fact that the Merino producing areas were those which suffered most, and hence the deficit in the total wool production will tell with far more severity on Merino than on cross-bred wools. As we have already stated, sheepfarmers both in the River Plate and in the Australia colonies have of late years turned their attention to coarse woolled sheep, and therefore it is presumed that no matter what the increase of sheep may be in Argentina this year it is not likely to afford any compensation for the estimated deficit in Merino wool. Moreover, a change in fashion, which has for so long favored coarse wools, does not appear improbable, and should this occur, Merino wools would benefit in proportion to their scarcity.

The first series of wool sales in Europe last month proved a brilliant success. The next sales take place in March, and it is generally supposed that existing prices will be maintained, unless confidence is disturbed by political or financial troubles.

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THE RAILWAYS AND THE CROPS.

We are much indebted to the courtesy of the managers of the several railways for the appended figures of the quantities of cereals carried on their lines during 1895, accompanied by their remarks as to the probable carriage in 1896:

Central Argentine Railway.
This trunk line, which runs through the most populous farming zones, carried during 1895:—

Wheat, bran and flour	382,843 tons
Barley	5,512 "
Maize	302,797 "
Linseed	58,558 "

With regard to the probable yield of 1896, it is expected that wheat alone will amount to 700,000 tons or more. Of the other grains no information is forthcoming.

Buenos Ayres Great Southern Railway.
Memo. of the total weight in metric tons of maize and wheat despatched from stations upon the F. C. Sud during the year ended 31st December, 1895:—

Metric Tons	
Maize	107,497
Wheat	136,845

N. B.—The weight of the traffic from other lines passing on to the F. C. Sud is not included in the above figures, and local traffic, which has been twice moved, is only included once.

E. G.—The figures for the months January to November inclusive are actual, but those for December have been estimated.

Buenos Ayres and Rosario Railway.
Figures to the end of December of the quantity of linseed, maize, and wheat carried over this railway during 1895:—

Maize	51,138 tons
Linseed	61,743 "
Wheat	180,504 "

With regard to the prospects for the current year, it is estimated the Company will carry about 188,000 tons of wheat, 73,000 tons of linseed, and 52,000 tons of maize.

Buenos Ayres Western Railway.
Statement showing quantity of wheat, maize and barley carried during the year 1895, as compared with the previous year:—

1st Jan. to 31st Dec.		Increase in the year	
1894.	1895.	1895.	1896.
Maize	97866	437585	339719
Wheat	250966	229793	21173 (decrease)
Barley	3954	6910	2956
Total	352786	674288	921502

The wheat prospects along the line are very satisfactory; although a much smaller area of land has been sown, there is every probability of the yield being equal to that of the previous year; and with regard to the maize, the prospects are also exceedingly good, and it is said that 20 % more land has been put under cultivation.

Great Southern, Santa Fe and Corriola Railway.

The quantity of grain carried by this railway during the year ending 31st Dec. 1895, is as follows:—

Tons	
Wheat	73,500
Maize	40,680
Linseed	22,175

The shipment of grain at the port of Villa Constitucion amounted to 149,022 tons, viz.:—47,480 tons of wheat, 62,597 tons of maize, and 18,935 tons of linseed.

The returns from stations show that during the coming season there should be about 120,000 tons of wheat, 40,000 tons of linseed, and 45,000 of maize.

Unfortunately, the stormy weather during December last did considerable damage throughout the line. In some districts the crop is entirely destroyed.

The harvesting was also delayed by the weather and the linseed, especially that already cut, suffered from the weather.

Cordoba and Rosario Railway.

This line carried during 1895 121,000 tons of cereals, wheat and linseed principally; maize is grown only in very small quantities in this zone.

The prospective yield so far as this route is concerned is very difficult to get at with any degree of accuracy, as the reports from the surrounding colonies are very conflicting. One can estimate, however, roughly, that the yield ought to be somewhere about 135,000 tons.

Buenos Ayres Pacific Railway.

Particulars of the tonnage of cereals conveyed over this Railway during the past year:—

Maize	108,261 tons
Wheat	49,564 "
Barley and oats	5,225 "
Linseed &c.	2,633 "
Total	165,683 "

The foregoing figures include grain proceeding from other lines and handed to Pacific Co. for transport, as well as that loaded at Co.'s stations.

With regard to the probable wheat yield of 1896, from careful enquiries made, it would appear that, while there is about the same area as last year under wheat, the yield is superior this year, and the railway may, therefore, have to deal with over 50,000 tons.

The maize plantations are in splendid condition, and with favourable circumstances there will be a much heavier tonnage than last year.

Oeste Santa-Fecino Railway.

Carriage of cereals during 1895:—

Tons	
Wheat	157,588
Linseed	1,897
Maize	7,992
Barley	652

AMERICA FOR THE AMERICANS.

America for the Americans! There is a certain euphonious jingle in the aphorism that has made it popular as it falls gently and insinuatingly on the ear and captivates the mind, like many musical, clap-net alliterations. It sounds better than Asia for the Asians, infinitely more so than Europe for the Europeans, but is not more harmonious than Africa for the Africans—a literary flight of fancy, as poor Africa is good game for the greedy Powers of Europe. There may have been a period when the cry of America for the Americans was raised against pretensions that are now paralling out the African Continent, but that period, with its dangers, has passed, and times are no better safe-guard of the sovereignty of American States than those very European Powers. The American aphorism is, therefore, out of date so far as European encroachments are concerned, and that it is obsolete was proved at the Pan American Congress convoked by the late Mr. Blaine, convoked more for commercial and political hegemony than for mutual defence.

At that Congress the Argentine Delegate, the eloquent Saenz Peña, raised the cry of America for Humanity against the exclusive and narrow-minded America for the Americans. To-day, in view of the Venezuelan difficulty with Great Britain, the Brazilian difficulty with France, the Trinidad seizure by England, last, not least, the projections of the Cuban struggle against Spain, the Government of Ecuador invites all American States to form another Pan-American Congress. If convoked with a view of establishing political solidarity on this continent, the Congress could not be more plausible and opportune at the present juncture, but in a Congress Great Britain should figure conspicuously

sense of a British Delegate would be in our opinion an imperious necessity, and we do not doubt that Great Britain would agree to the formation of some Arbitration Court that would decide all difficulties that might arise among the States represented at the Pan-American Congress. We doubt much, however, if Chile, which has grown by conquest, would accept a "statu quo" fixed by any Congress, but this might be considered a secondary consideration if all other American States joined the league.

So far we see that a political solidarity established by a Pan-American Congress is plausible, but in the invitation of the Ecuador Government we see the germs of dissension and of chaos in the proposed Congress, in the shape of intrusion upon commerce and finances. Any move in this direction must necessarily be viewed with suspicion, especially as the United States have everything to reap by establishing a kind of commercial hegemony in which they have everything to lose, if not too forcibly expressed. Any attempt of a Congress of delegates to turn the current of trade and make new channels of commerce will bring mighty interests into collision. How far a commercial agreement between North and Central America would answer we cannot state; even Brazil might join in a combination whereby it would become a satellite revolving round the United States. But Argentina and Chile have no interest in the North: they are linked to British capital and to the European market; to surrender them from that connection by Pan-American treaties and tariffs would be a dangerous experiment, in fact we do not think it could be countenanced. From a commercial standpoint Chile and Argentina, and Brazil, may well belong to the European commercial, financial system, wherein they revolve, and nothing short of a great catastrophe that would shake the world can take them out of that system.

In other words, the proposed Pan American Congress can achieve much good and transcendental in the political sphere, but will fail ignominiously if it touches the currents and channels of trade.

GOLD.

The River Plate cannot be considered a gold producing country. Now and then we have a few hungry adventurers coming up from the Straits and from Tierra del Fuego with little bottles of gold dust about which there is as much fuss made in the papers as if another California had been discovered. Only a week or two ago every one in town was talking of Mr. Thurburn and his two bars of gold placed on the counters of the bank, with all the brokers of the Bolsa coming into the bank to look at them. On another occasion we have an American gentleman down from Neuquen with his waistcoat pockets filled with small bits of gold, certainly not worthy of the name of nuggets. But it is all but a dream at the best.

So far, the River Plate has produced no gold worth talking about. Scientists and others consider that there is more gold in the Argentine Andes than in all the rest of the world put together, but we lack the brains, the energy, the capital, the skilled labour, and the machinery to extract it. The day we suppose will come when Neuquen or Chubut will be another Johannesburg, but we have a long road yet to travel, and the auriferous prospects of the River Plate are so immensely in excess of its yield, we think it may cheer up our friends who are delving in the rocks close to the 16 October on the slopes of the Andes, or up to their knees in slush and mud on the banks of the Rio Corinto, to give them a slight sketch of the total production of gold throughout the whole of the world.

The Director of the Mint at Washington is considered the best authority on this subject. He holds the best returns from all the gold producing countries of the world, and his estimate of the gold yield for the calendar year of 1895 is 200,000,000 of gold dollars, or say 240,000,000 sterling. He adheres to those figures out of the spirit of superabundance, and in the face of the fact that the returns from nearly every country indicate the probabilities of a still larger total.

The latest figures from the four leading gold producing countries indicate that the production of 1895 as compared with 1894 will show an increase as follows:—

United States from 30,000,000 to 47,000,000	
South Africa " 30,000,000 to 40,000,000	
Australia " 4,000,000 to 4,500,000	
Russia " 2,000,000 to 2,500,000	
These four countries alone, according to these low estimates, will yield a production of 165,000,000, and leave only 32,000,000 to be picked up in smaller countries to produce the estimated total of 200,000,000 for the whole world. It will be observed that according to these figures the United States stands at the head of the list. In the year 1894 Australia stood at the head of the list with South Africa crowding out the United States by only a few hundred kilograms. The figures for South Africa are considered the most exact and the most reliable, and the following returns from the governors of the Western States show interest many of our friends who own gold mines in this country, as they show the estimated gold yield of each state for the last year.	
Colorado gold yield.	15,000,000
Arizona do.	10,000,000
California do.	15,500,000
Dakota do.	2,000,000
Alaska do.	2,000,000

All these returns show a great increase on the previous year, and it is expected that the returns from Utah, Montana, and Idaho will show equal augment; and the Director of the Mint considers it probable that the gold product of the United States for the year will reach 50,000,000, and will be several millions higher than that of any other gold-producing country.

Other countries likely to show gains in their gold production, which may swell the totals considerably above the 200,000,000 estimated. Mexico will probably give 7,000,000, but as that Government charges an export duty on gold, there are no returns of the clandestine exportation which is awfully large, as is well known at the American gold refineries by the large deposits of Mexican gold.

Increases in gold productions are looked for in

The gold production in 1894 of the following countries shows as follows:—
British India gold yield. 2,386,000
Venezuela do. 351,600
British Guiana do. 2,310,100
French Guiana do. 1,329,200
Brazil do. 2,219,500
Colombia do. 2,592,800

From the foregoing it will be seen that, year in year out, the world is always producing more gold. In the year 1894 the world's gold yield was 10,000,000, whilst for the year 1895 the yield is, at the lowest estimate, 200,000,000. The influence of this annual gold yield is, of course, felt in the remotest corner of the globe, and influences the affairs of men even in the River Plate.

ECHOES FROM THE WEST COAST.

The chit chat of our friendly neighbours over the Andes is at present confined to vigorous protesting against Argentina's purchases of ironclads, guns, ammunition etc. But it is to be seen that all these sham protests and raising up of eyefids are all so many blinds thrown in the way of the world to cover and foster a secret and therefore tricky policy. Chile's pretended intention to settle the Boundary Question in a peaceful manner is solely meant to gain time until, hard pressed by Argentina, now sick and weary of being long fooled—she is brought face to face with the proper side of the business and called on the settle it once and for ever. Meanwhile the Chilean press chimes out nonsense such as the following, published by *La Nueva Republica*:—"We have always believed that the Chileans only desire one thing, and that is to be allowed to live in peace and prosperity, but at the same time to be prepared to resist any attack made on their legitimate rights. We must say that there is not a single Chilean who does not severely condemn the policy pursued by our neighbours over the mountains, who are trying to drag us into the whirlwind vortex of a conflict. Having to shoulder a rifle is a very hard and uncomfortable task for a working and industrious nation, but the hardships of this existence are sweetened by the thought that the sacrifices made by civilians to become soldiers will serve as a sound remedy for compelling others to respect established and undisputed rights. This is why we believe that if Chile had 20,000 troops and 50,000 N. Guards, our neighbours would pause and think before attempting to bring on an armed conflict, which would degenerate into a calamity, the effects of which would spread to the remotest corners of the South American continent."

Argentina is purchasing new iron-clads, mobilizing her National Guard, whilst Minister Garcia Necora threatens to call for the intervention of the U. S. States to bring us to our senses, and by establishing an International Congress decide our fate like the Treaty of Berlin decided poor Turkey's.

Whilst our neighbours impose conditions which we cannot accept, we on the other hand only look and wish for a peaceful solution of the pending difficulty. But what will happen when our worthy neighbour backs up her conditions with an army of 40,000 soldiers? Let us therefore pause and we shall soon see that our National integrity demands the immediate organization of our National Guard.

Both private and public advices from the West Coast agree that there is much alarm in Chile as to the threatening preparations of the Argentine Republic, and to make matters worse, Chilean relations in the last two months a sudden change which, rightly or wrongly, is supposed to be the result of Argentine diplomacy—a rather far-fetched supposition, since at the present moment there is no Argentine representative either in Lima or Sucre. The probabilities are that Bolivia and Peru would not be sorry to see their old enemy seriously involved with Argentina, and they always live in hopes of getting back all the territory annexed by Chile: as events are marching these hopes are gathering fresh strength every day.

The Chilean papers are very reserved in this regard, but private letters from Valparaiso and Santiago begin to assume a pessimist tone, as the attitude of the Argentine Republic and the military preparations have completely altered the primarily submissive feelings in Bolivia and Peru: complications are gathering fast, and whilst there are hopes of an agreement between Minister Guerrero and Quirina Costa, large quantities of coal are being stored in the Straits, the miners of the north who fought at Pica and Pozo Almonte are being shipped in national transports to the South of Chile and to Punta Arenas; the funds have been voted to lay a cable to the latter place from Puerto Montt, and now a law is out mobilizing the Chilean militia. In the columns of the papers very little is written about these matters, but Buenos Aires, through his mouth-piece Mr. Montaner, is again preaching the necessity of arbitration. It is interesting to read the view that this writer takes of the question. He argues that Argentina is striving for a rupture, whilst Chile is doing everything possible to avert it. This solemn consideration has induced the Chilean Government to propose arbitration as a means out of the difficulty without hurting the susceptibilities of the two nations. In this endeavor Chile has been loyal to the last! She says Mr. Montaner, might have avoided of many favorable opportunities (?) to assert her claims and enforce them at moments when Argentina could offer no resistance, for instance—when Rosas was engaged in foreign war, when Argentina fought Paraguay, not to mention successive periods of civil war, when Argentina was utterly helpless.

Mr. Montaner refers to the famous Statu Quo Treaty of 6th December, 1873, which was signed by the two Governments, accepted by the Chilean Congress, but thrown out by the Argentine Congress on 27th June, 1879, when Chile was plunged in war with Bolivia and Peru. Mr. Montaner, no doubt, is quite at liberty to state that Argentina took an unfair advantage in this instance, that is his individual opinion, just as he might add that the Argentine Government, in December, 1873 was intimidated by Chile into signing the *ad referendum* Ten Years Statu Quo. But Chileans know that this is not true: were there any foundation to such a malignant supposition Argentines would have thrown in their lot with Peru and Bolivia and decided the fate of that war.

Mr. Montaner gives a list of the papers of Buenos Ayres that applauded the Statu Quo treaty. The list is interesting, viz:—

La Prensa, *The Standard*, *La Republica*, *La Libertad*, *La Patria Argentina*, *Comercio del Plata*, *The Herald*, *El Siglo*, *El Nacional*, *La Nacion*, *La Pampa*, *El Pueblo Argentino*, *El Porteno*, *La Tribuna*, *La Patria Italiana*.

There is no denying the fact that the above list of newspapers that applauded the Statu Quo, known also as the Fierro-Sarratea treaty, must be regarded as the public opinion of this capital, and there is no reason to suppose that if the old treaty were trumped up again under similar circumstances it might reap the applause of the press and court defeat again in the Congress. Or does the Chilean writer doubt that in December 1873, when the Statu Quo was signed by the respective Government, Avellaneda and his Cabinet were not perfectly aware of the impending war over the West Coast, or need it be added that Peru and Bolivia at that time were anxiously begging the alliance of Argentina to crush Chile. Where does generosity come in this? Even in the memoirs of Balmaceda a great deal of the history of the time might be revised to show the true state of affairs, and we recommend Mr. Montaner to read Don Ernesto Quesada's book.

ANOTHER LITTLE DIFFICULTY.

We regret to say that another diminutive black cloud is looming on the already threatening horizon of the British Foreign Office. Certainly not as important as the Venezuela difficulty, which evoked the bazaar of a new Monroe Doctrine, nor as critical as a Japanese raid that rocked the offensive telegram of the German Kaiser, no, it is a mere speck, no bigger than a man's hand, but it rises in the River Plate quarter, it comes from Paraguay.

What a wonderful focus of the world the British Foreign Office is—no comotia can take place in any quarter of this globe but British interests are affected, and the action of the British Foreign Office must be brought to bear on it in some shape or other. Even in the case of the Argentine Republic, the "Crisis Britanica" must resound with the same pride and emphasis as *Quis Romanus* of old. It is no longer a Washburn or a Hopkins that clamours for redress to Washington: it is a British subject, Mr. Busk, who appeals to Downing Street.

Before entering into the details of this latest little difficulty, we must be pardoned if we make a slight digression, with a view of drawing a moral from recent events that have so much disturbed British serenity. In the last three months we have witnessed a series of events that testify to the widespread interests that Great Britain has to protect and foster all over the world—Venezuela, Nicaragua, Trinidad, Mexico, Cuba, etc., etc.—nothing less could be expected from an empire on which the sun never sets. But does it not strike one very forcibly that in this rapid, extraordinary succession of difficulties, British diplomacy is virtually condemned as short-sighted by the very hostility that is arrayed against England.

But we have wandered from our theme—let us get back to Paraguay. A little country that has made a lot of history from the days of the Basque Ayala to those of the Jesuits, with their commonwealth, to those of the Saxon Lane with New Australia and Communism. The case in point, in which the action of the British Foreign Office is summoned, involves a financial and personal question—the rule of a joint-stock company and the rule of a joint-stock company and the rule of a joint-stock company. In our humble opinion the latter is the serious side of the difficulty. We can only give one side of the question—we can offer no opinion, whether Mr. Busk is right, the Paraguay Government wrong—but from a well-known experience of affairs in these latitudes, especially diplomatic affairs, we are inclined to think that the British Foreign Office that is a little tact, a little common sense—a suggestion by Gladstone in the Venezuelan difficulty—many of these difficulties in the River Plate at large, can, if not be avoided, at least be smoothed over; it is a question of men and of "savoir faire."

As presented to the British Foreign Office, the following are the features of this latest difficulty under the tropic of Capricorn:—

In 1889 the Bank of Paraguay and Rio de la Plata was founded by a Syndicate of Buenos Aires and the Paraguayan Government. The Syndicate were to subscribe £400,000 towards the capital of the Bank, for which they were to receive proportionate shares. The subscription of the Syndicate was to be in the form of a bond to be negotiated by the Syndicate when they thought convenient. The bond was to be in some instance, but not one fore-shadowing any decrease. In other words the present wheat crop will certainly be as large as the last one, and much better in quality in the province of Buenos Aires. That a large fraction of the crop has been lost in the centre of Santa Fe, through inclement weather, is no doubt true, but that loss is counterbalanced by the excellent yield in the south, and we may safely argue that the wheat export of 1896 will be quite as large as that of 1895: we may add that the quality of the grain is superior and that the value of same ought to be much greater. The situation of the market is very favorable to the farmer. This time last year, with gold at 200% premium and a rising tendency, wheat export was quoted at \$5 1/2 per 100 kilos in the market. To-day with gold over 35 points lower and a falling tendency, we see wheat selling in the Once at \$8 and higher per 100 kilos: there is a gain of 10% in the currency and of 30% in the price. The situation could not be more satisfactory when compared with 1895.

It is well to bear in mind that the managers of the above railways, who have the benefit of information from all the stations on their lines and know the agricultural situation better than any other authorities, endeavor to increase this year in some instance, but not one fore-shadowing any decrease. In other words the present wheat crop will certainly be as large as the last one, and much better in quality in the province of Buenos Aires. That a large fraction of the crop has been lost in the centre of Santa Fe, through inclement weather, is no doubt true, but that loss is counterbalanced by the excellent yield in the south, and we may safely argue that the wheat export of 1896 will be quite as large as that of 1895: we may add that the quality of the grain is superior and that the value of same ought to be much greater. The situation of the market is very favorable to the farmer. This time last year, with gold at 200% premium and a rising tendency, wheat export was quoted at \$5 1/2 per 100 kilos in the market. To-day with gold over 35 points lower and a falling tendency, we see wheat selling in the Once at \$8 and higher per 100 kilos: there is a gain of 10% in the currency and of 30% in the price. The situation could not be more satisfactory when compared with 1895.

Mr. Busk returned to Paraguay in 1893 to settle with the Government as to the indemnity for its behavior to the Syndicate.

Although the Government did not deny its responsibility, yet it shirked and delayed all payment. In March, 1895, the Paraguayan Government did its utmost to force Mr. Busk to deliver to them the bond, threatening to imprison him if he did not accede. Mr. Busk refused to do so, and was finally thrown into prison!!

The outrage was illegal in every sense of the word. But the Paraguayan Government found that it could not get the Bond from Mr. Busk, so he was set at liberty again.

The Syndicate lost some £250,000; as the Government never paid a penny into the Bank.

The reason for Mr. Busk's claim for apology and reparation is, that the Government pretended that he had illegally retained the Bond, which they also pretended was their property, and they induced the Commercial Judge to order Mr. Busk's arrest. These facts were cable to all parts, making it appear that this gentleman was imprisoned for criminally retaining in his possession Government property to the value of £200,000. The very fact of Mr. Busk's being arrested (although the charge was an infamously libel) was sufficient to ruin his reputation.

Mr. Busk understood from the Bank that had he succumbed to the intimidation of the Government and yielded the bond to it, they (the bank) would have unbargained all his property and sold him for the full £400,000. The British Consul in Asuncion declared to several witnesses that he never saw anyone so badly treated as Mr. Busk.

It was suggested to Mr. Busk that he should sue the authorities, but this is absurd, as the Government is the responsible party.

Mr. Busk cites the case of Mr. Henry George. His case was much weaker than Mr. Busk's, but the wording of the apology was:—"H.B.M.'s Government is sincerely sorry that any annoyance should have been caused to a gentleman such as Mr. Henry George is, who has done so much for Ireland."

Mr. Busk says:—"I have done a hundred times as much for this country, and used my money freely, far too freely, for its interests, in explorations and opening it up, etc. If the United States of America can protect its citizens and force England to apologise for such a small matter as that of Mr. Henry George, how much more so ought England to demand reparation for me in the present case of an infinitely greater amount." Doubtless numbers of other cases could be cited proving that it is the bounden duty of England to take action in the matter.

This is the only time Mr. Busk has requested the services of his country, but on the other hand, he has had the honour to be of service to it, and holds the South African medal for fighting in the Zululand War.

The general opinion of consuls and foreigners in Paraguay is that the British Government is bound to demand an apology and indemnity on Mr. Busk's behalf.

If the British Government refuses to take the necessary steps in this matter, then it need not be surprised at its subjects being at the mercy of lawless governments.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.

To judge by the general tenor of all the news from the wheat districts, of reports in the newspapers, and gossip in the market at large, there is a tendency to under-rate the Argentine wheat crop, and stimulate a rise in prices. We have read on repeated occasions that this crop will fall short of the last one; some authorities announce an all round loss of 30%, and in one instance we have seen 50% of the Santa Fe wheat yield wiped out, with a marked tendency to the same result.

For the last two months we have been endeavoring to find out the merits of these constant reports, and only the other day we removed a deal of the glamour hanging round them by publishing the figures and the remarks with which we were favored by the managers of the several railways that run through the grain districts. It might be argued that those figures are not complete, since they do not include Entre Rios nor the figures of the Santa Fe Provincial railways, meaning, they are approximate enough to form an opinion as to the prospects of the yield of the present harvest, the subject of so much controversy.

Summing up the interesting figures which we published last week we see that the railway companies at foot transported during 1895 the following quantities of cereals:—

Railway.	Wheat.	Maize.	Lined.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Cent. Arg.	282,200	238,000	88,500
Great Southern	136,270	172,000	
R. A. Rosales	186,500	57,000	82,400
Western	228,800	427,000	
S. F. & C.	25,000	41,000	29,000
Ord. & Rosario	124,000		
Parana	49,500	18,500	3,000
Oeste Sta. Fe	157,000	8,000	2,000
	1,331,000	1,061,500	255,500

It is well to bear in mind that the managers of the above railways, who have the benefit of information from all the stations on their lines and know the agricultural situation better than any other authorities, endeavor to increase this year in some instance, but not one fore-shadowing any decrease. In other words the present wheat crop will certainly be as large as the last one, and much better in quality in the province of Buenos Aires. That a large fraction of the crop has been lost in the centre of Santa Fe, through inclement weather, is no doubt true, but that loss is counterbalanced by the excellent yield in the south, and we may safely argue that the wheat export of 1896 will be quite as large as that of 1895: we may add that the quality of the grain is superior and that the value of same ought to be much greater. The situation of the market is very favorable to the farmer. This time last year, with gold at 200% premium and a rising tendency, wheat export was quoted at \$5 1/2 per 100 kilos in the market. To-day with gold over 35 points lower and a falling tendency, we see wheat selling in the Once at \$8 and higher per 100 kilos: there is a gain of 10% in the currency and of 30% in the price. The situation could not be more satisfactory when compared with 1895.

THE FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

It will be an agreeable surprise to many of our readers to know that the sale of frozen mutton in England has increased more rapidly of late years than any other branch of the meat trade, and we gather from a review of this frozen meat trade in England for the last year that the daily

sales of frozen meats now aggregate almost as much as the total import in the year 1881.

The consumption of frozen meats now amounts to an average of 35,000 carcasses of mutton and lamb and 6,000 quarters of beef weekly, which shows the enormous dimensions to which this meat trade has grown; but the past year witnessed exceptionally wide variations in values. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has relied upon Colonial and foreign countries to supply 412,135 tons of beef, mutton and lamb during the year 1895, and River Plate farmers and exporters will take note that this total forms twenty nine per cent of the total consumption, home flocks and herds thus furnishing less than three fourths of the requirements.

Ten years ago the United Kingdom only imported 263,955 tons or 16 and a half per cent. The course of prices attending this steady increase in the consumption in England of frozen meats has proportionately been a declining one, the top price for 4 years being New Zealand average value for prime mutton at 10/6 per lb. in 1886, and after a recovery to 4 seven eight per lb. in 1889, has fallen by easy stages to 3 pence fifteen sixths per lb. (3 15/16) in 1895. Merchants and others engaged in England in this important trade are of opinion that owing to the severe winter passed through in New Zealand and the recent serious drought in Australia these estimates may be expected to slip short of their estimate for the present year, but they think that the River Plate will increase its export of frozen meat which will to a certain extent compensate for the shrinkage in the colonies, and that altogether the outlook is somewhat more encouraging than what it was at the close of 1894.

It would be interesting to know the total amount of capital employed in the River Plate in this trade; we know that for many years the frozen meat business in this country has not been over-successful. The Drablie company at Omapana which was the pioneer establishment, has for years had to contend with the greatest difficulties, and although now it has turned the corner, we doubt very much if it has as yet realized the expectation of its friend and tenant Mr. George W. Drablie, or if it pays a decent dividend to the shareholders.

The Gasolina company, which was started on the Riachuelo under the very highest of auspices, owing to the crisis here and the fall of prices in Europe came to an unexpected grief and was lifted out of its troubles by the triumphant exertions of our friend Don Ernesto Tornquist, the establishment is now working well and, with the prospect of a rise in prices in England, will probably yet prove a very successful enterprise.

There is something very remarkable in the wonderful growth of the consumption of frozen meat in England, as only a few years ago the people did not take to it, and such was the great prejudice of the English public against this class of meat that we know of a case where a River Plate gentleman resident in London always had frozen mutton from the River Plate on his table for his family, whilst he had to buy the best English mutton for his servants. In Ireland the prejudice was so strong a couple of years ago that some of the butcher shops in Dublin where River Plate frozen mutton was exposed for sale were in a sort of friendly manner sacked on a Saturday, and somebody kindly raised a row in Kevin street, Dublin which led to the frozen legs of mutton being pitched into the street and afterwards quietly walked off with by the policemen, or the mobs, but with the splendid figures of last year's consumption we imagine that all that prejudice against River Plate frozen mutton has died out, and the trade is now on a firm basis and developing daily owing to the improved taste of the British public, the great cheapness of the article, the better feeding of the masses, and the almost geometrical increase of sheep in England.

There is probably not a man in this city who knows with any exactness the increase of stock in the Pampa Grande district, in the Chubut district and all that vast country, the finest sheep land in the world, that stretches from Videma to Punta Arenas. We who are in contact with the principal farmers down there and in touch with all that country are in a better position to inform the merchants and buyers of England, Ireland and Scotland, who are engaged in the frozen meat trade, of the prospects of this trade than any Government official in the country. It is only within the last few years that this sheep breeding business has been started in the far south, and to show our readers the crass ignorance of people supposed to be well informed of what is doing in the country, we may state that for years ago a gentleman managing one of the largest estancia establishments in Buenos Aires was standing at a station of the Great Southern Railway, waiting for the train to come up, and seeing a long string of wagons filled with sheepskins, he went over to inspect them. On inquiring from the station-master he was told they came from an estancia on the Colorado. The quality of the skins was superior, but that which most attracted his notice was superabundance of carotene in every skin he touched. "My gracious goodness!" exclaimed he, "have they got such fine camps on the Colorado as this carotene seed indicates, and where in the world did they get such fine sheep?" That Englishman came up to town and met a friend at the old Bread and Butter Club who told him the name of the owner of the sheep and the land, and advised him to buy some of the Colorado land as quickly as possible; and so it is with most of the rich estancieros and sheep-farmers on the clear, inside lands of this province. They know really nothing of what is going on outside. But the country is growing in the far south much faster than in any other direction. The increase of wool this year is not from the rich lands of the Province of Buenos Aires, but from the cheap lands of the Pampa Central, Colorado, Rio Negro, Chubut and Rio Gallegos, where the average yearly increase is from 45 to 60 per cent, and the average weight of fleece three to four kilos, and these are the camps from which the frozen meat establishments must benevolently draw their supplies.

The Engineers Department has asked Government for \$25,000, for the works in the port of Uruguay.

SANTA FE.

The financial condition of Santa Fe was so terribly leaky that a great deal of cargo and ballast had to be hoisted over board to lighten the ship, with the result that the latter now begins to ride easier. The first item that went by the board was a nice square stretch of land handed over to the Banco Agrícola to get rid of the incubus of a blood-sucking guarantee on cedulas, and now we see that the Government has arranged about its railways—the latter being such an awful strain, with the pipes open, that had some arrangement not been come to it would have swamped the labouring ship altogether. There is no reason to suppose that the Government has neglected any opportunity of securing the best terms possible in putting things to right, and, however much the conditions of the various arrangements may be cavilled at, as they actually are, the ship had to be righted as any cost. It was a necessary evil, an unavoidable means of restoring equilibrium.

The message in which the Santa Fe Government lays before the Chambers the terms of arrangement with the bondholders of the railways are briefly as follows:—The French and English bondholders take over the lines, handing back to the Government the total amount of bonds issued for construction, receiving as only compensation 3 millions of dollars in Mortgage bonds. The bondholders, furthermore, undertake to return to Government 3 millions bonds paid for guarantee and accept Government intervention in fixing tariffs, the latter no case ever to exceed those of the B. A. Southern.

To get a correct idea of the mess in which this railway business had immersed the Government it is necessary to review some of the antecedents. As is well known, to pay for the construction of the 2000 kilometres 25 millions of bonds were floated in Europe. When built the lines were leased to the French Company for 55 years, the Government guaranteeing 5% interest on the capital employed; but as the working never gave more than 1% the province had to make good \$250,500 gold per annum or say \$4,552,000 in bonds. The Government not having the gold at command to make good the deficit. Thus, the continuance of the arrangement meant an awful incubus for the province, and in order to cut short the present arrangement was proposed and carried through. The Government gets back its \$25,000,000 bonds and 3,000,000 paid on 150 of guarantee released from latter altogether, and by way of compensation gives the bondholders 3 millions in Mortgage Bonds. It is a bad business, well ended. A heroic remedy for a growing cancer.

THE INTERREGNUM.

A *Cerezo* was issued last night reinstating President Oliricu, after a vacation of one hundred and three days. The interregnum is at an end, and General Roa, who held the reins during what will be known as the Hundred Days, can look back on a laborious and important spell of power in so short a period. When on the 25th October he was elected President, Urbiztegui (Chair he promised the country to carry on the programme of the President, and not waive an inch from the course laid. He has kept his word and has worked in harmony with the five secretaries of President Urbiztegui, not a hitch having occurred to disturb the harmony that was promised.

Thus the Hundred Days have been well filled; may he gleaned from the following deficient retrospect.

Approval of the Bahia Blanca Neuquen Railway.

Passage of the Bill ordering the completion of the Madero Port.

Purchase of transports for the South Atlantic.

Success of lands authorized in Tierra del Fuego.

Justice Reform Bill.

Recognition of the Army and National Guards.

Preparations for equipment of 50,000 soldiers.

Rejection of Unification Bill.

Settlement of Railway Guarantees.

Dispatch of a division of the Army to the Neuquen.

Regulation of export of live-stock.

Practical abolition of the old system of quarantine.

Dispatch of fleet to New Bay.

Organization of a river fleet.

Increase in purchases of armament.

Orders to replace buoys in Bahia Blanca and put down new ones in San Blas.

Creation of a school for quartermasters for the fleet.

Sitting of Army and Navy contracts.

Recall of the commissioners in Europe.

Reductions in the war estimates in the Budget.

Rejection of Sugar Bounty Bill.

Opus Prince George's Hall.

Signing of Protocol with Bolivia.

Approval of telegraphic communication with Paraguay.

Sale of Prison Enterbario Railway.

Removal of troops from Santa Catalina.

Dispatch of a division of the army to the Northern provinces.

Vote of ten millions for two more ironclads.

Dr

service a month since, and that the traffic is daily increasing on it.

The branch is 36 kilometres in length, and has been constructed in all its details with the competency and in the workmanlike manner which is a distinguishing feature of the Central Argentine Railway.

Mr. C. J. Minton has been the constructing engineer, and great credit is due to him for the work done.

For all that you appear to doubt my prediction of a wet Carnival, I think the queen of the night will meet this time to acquire the fame of a true prophet. We shall see.

Talking of this "luminous" subject I am much obliged to you for helping me to acquire a species of quack doctor's fame, as a "connoisseur" of the "caprichos" of our satellite. Whether she is capricious or not—who can say?—but she is certainly very discreet.

A fair correspondent, taking for granted your flattering assertion, writes me the following, which I will answer when I know who the sender is:

Dear Mr. Editor: I have read in the STANDARD that you know a lot about the moon, and I should be much obliged if you could tell me if she affects one's nervous temperament, and also our capacities for loving and if so, which of her phases is most propitious for the expansions of the heart?

(Signed) Incognita.

Leo.

THE BUENOS AIRES CHORAL UNION.

\$14,352.47 moneda nacional de curso legal represents the accumulated assets of this society!!! Whew! We rubbed our eyes, then polished our glasses, thinking we had made an error of a point in the thousands, when a subscriber yesterday handed us a copy of the annual report of this society for the year just closed. But no, 'tis true, and as our informant added, "every member will within a few days be entitled to a share in it." How's that we asked? "Because we are taking steps to obtain personaria jurídica, and the rules upon which the society will obtain its legal status so provided." Notwithstanding losses amounting to about \$1,800 on the three concerts, more than \$11,000 of this total has been accumulated during the past year. We almost began to think that we had mistaken our profession, and that we ought to have been Empresario for the B. A. C. U. No wonder Sir Arthur Sullivan and Mr. D'Oyly Carte are such big game in England; it would be impossible to run a society and shew such a splendid balance. Most Societies in the Old Country scarcely know how to make two ends meet, while as to "invested funds" they are not known in musical societies in the Old Country. \$28,835.94 is the sum total of shin plasters which this Society handled during the year. All received as the proceeds of a long and strong pull in the endeavour to give the Britishers of Buenos Aires a taste of home, and to transport the Savoy to the River Plate.

When these figures are known there will be a run for membership. To those who have known them the attraction has been irresistible, and we were told the names of a number of people, not one or two, but husbands and wives and sweethearts in union, from some of our best families who have within the past few days applied for membership.

When this said legal status is obtained an entrance fee will be "de rigueur," the rules so provide, so that before this happy condition arrive we invite each and every one that can walk up, and of some member of the Society or Committee apply to join hands in this El Dorado of a Society and share in its wealth. Delays are dangerous! In this case the delay is that a few days hence it will cost you many more paper dollars as entrance fee.

Moreover the Society purposes dealing very handsomely with its members this year. There is a section of the Committee who are in favour of presenting every member of the Society with a seat at every performance, dramatic or musical, given by the Society. However this may be eventually decided the Committee intend to be very handsome, and a very considerable return to members will be made. There is therefore no more opportune time to join the Society than the present, and the coming season with the revival of the Mikado and the picturesque "Gondoliers" forthcoming will provide a season as brilliant as the preceding one has been successful and profitable.

LATEST FROM PARRAVICINI.

Estacion Parravicini, F.C.S.
February, 8th 1896.

To the Editor:—

Sir, I remember well during the exciting period of Feb. 1890, reading in an article published in one of your daily issues, the wise recommendation for a more extensive cultivation of cereals, especially maize. You also admonished estancieros and sheepfarmers in general for the uncultivated desolation which was, with few exceptions, to be found around their premises, advising them to cultivate vegetables and fruit in gardens adjacent to their buildings, thereby not only beautifying their homes, but strengthening their bodily vigour with a more healthy and varied diet. Since then, from a country almost entirely pastoral, has been evolved such an astounding production of grain as to destroy the equilibrium of the English market, inasmuch as they have sent a Commission to Argentina to investigate how we can raise and sell it for less than themselves. The recollections of the past, emphasised by your advice, have risen vividly in my mind through visiting the magnificent gardens of some estancias a few leagues from Parravicini Station F.C.S., while about the same time, I read in your notes concerning the enormous pumpkins and onions cultivated at your own estancia. Mr. Editor, I congratulate you on your common sense and foresight. If I had taken your advice or followed your example, a fair number with whom I am acquainted would not, at present, look so yellow about their faces.

To give an idea of the value of camp—good camp for this locality, the last sale I have heard of was half a league for

\$45,000. Sheep-farmers renting camp about here and Ayacucho mostly pay half the value of the produce as rent.

Mr. Anthony N. Walker sold recently 600 novillos on the camp at \$40 per head, also a few dozen rams from his cabana at an average of \$130 each. There is always a great demand for this gentleman's animals, especially rams, as they are always of a superior quality and kept in splendid condition.

English-speaking people are few about here, but the locality is none the worse for that. There are ten camp stores within a radius of two and a half leagues from where I am writing. This trade alone is a good barometer by which the prosperity of the neighbourhood may be judged. I was a witness of an amusing incident which took place a few days ago, at one of these stores. The proprietor was selling, or trying to sell to a "peon," who was perfectly sober, a pair of ordinary cotton trousers, such as are worn by men of his class. But I at once noticed that there was a hole in the seat of them, sufficiently large for a rabbit to pass through, which deficiency or fault (if one during this exceedingly warm weather) the "boss" was explaining could easily be remedied with a patch. The price asked was 20 per cent more than the value of the pants when sound, but I suppose, owing to the heat, ready ventilation increased their worth.

Yours truly,

Alpha.

LATEST FROM CHUBUT.

(From our travelling Correspondent.)

There is not the slightest trouble down here among the Indians, in fact they are as quiet as lambs. When rumours of raids by the Indians reached the coast, a body of 35 men under Mr. J. M. Thomas was sent to the interior, where it captured 2 Indians, one called the Prophet, the other named Salafi. Both are of a bad character. Our correspondent had a long chat with Governor Tello, who is very pleased with the progress made in the colony.

The late floods have put the camps in splendid condition. The sheep could not be fatter, in fact their size is bordering on the dangerous. These settlers are inecastates over the proposed steam tramway.

A gaucha nicknamed Cuervo Leon was caught after being closely pursued for eight days and nights. He looks a veritable Juan Moreira with his long, black matted locks and swarthy countenance. He used to sleep with a lasso tied round his wrist and fastened to his horse grazing a few yards away. The police stole quietly up to the horse, caught him, and then pounced on their prisoner, who did not offer the least resistance.

BAHIA BLANCA.

Mr. Chas. C. Cunningham, H.M.'s Consul at Bahia Blanca, favors us with the following figures:—

Exports of bales from Bahia Blanca—1896—	
	Bales
Jan. 13 already advised	12515
Jan. 14 ss. Toro, Buenos	405
Ayres	125
Jan. 15 Maria Teresa, B.	80
Ayres	80
Jan. 28 ss. Toro, Buenos	54
Ayres	54
Feb. 9 ss. Twickenham	4043
Antwerp	5
	16683
Same date 1895—	11526

Feb. 2 Arthur M. Gibson, Barbades, sailed in ballast.

Vessels loading in B. Blanca—
S. S. Zoe, 1487 tons, loading bales and wheat for Antwerp etc.

S. S. Rumania, 1555 tons, loading do. for do.

By Bombay, 952 tons, loading wheat for orders.

Vessels expected in B. Blanca—
British by Levisa, 938 tons, to load wheat for orders.

Norwegian by Ragna, 656 tons, do. do.

Italian by Lepanto, 853 tons, do. do.

What shipments have commenced for the season; first arrivals are being shipped in the ss. Zoe and by Bombay.

Stocks so far coming in slowly. One or two steamers have been taken up to load full cargoes of wheat from this port in March.

Two steamers with Railway material for the extension of the B. Blanca and North Western Railway are expected during next month. These steamers will load here bales and wheat for European ports.

LA VICTORIOSA.

UNEQUALLED IN LA PLATA AND MONTEVIDEO.
(Mr. Arthur G. Pruden.)

The triumph of the La Victoriosa in La Plata and Montevideo is now public property. The superiority of reaper and binder is now beyond all doubt.

The *Produccion Argentina* was the first paper that made known the final results of the Montevideoan competition. The jury were unanimous in their verdict, which corresponds exactly with that given in La Plata.

That the improved Milwaukee is also a fine machine is clear to everybody, and it quite deserves the praise it has acquired, both here as well as amongst our neighbours; but we must frankly confess that a great deal of its success is due to the personal interest displayed by the well-known manager of the Fabricantes Ingleses, Mr. Arthur G. Pruden.

Mr. Pruden well deserves the popularity he at present enjoys, especially in La Plata, where we have the pleasure of seeing it at work. There was no hitch in the decisive moment came for the La Victoriosa to show its working powers. The very horses proved that great attention had been paid that nothing should interrupt the competition.

If the other firms had occupied themselves more in these minor details, and not have depended so much on their already acquired names, the affair would have come off better. The result of the

competition in La Plata was to a certain extent a good lesson in future: competing firms will be more particular. The laurels this time fell to the able manager of the Fabricantes Ingleses; and, as a proof of their interest, we have the pleasure of publishing his portrait, and another column we give the classification of the Montevideoan jury.

Produccion Argentina.

FASHIONABLE WEDDING.

February 5th
St. John's Church was filled to overflowing yesterday with the elite of English Society. The attraction being the marriage of Miss Ethel Williamson and Mr. George J. Crane. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the effect of the white flowers and large palm leaves being pretty in the extreme and beautifully carried out by Mrs. Crowther, whose good taste and kindness on these occasions is too well known. The bride party entered the church preceded by the two little sons of Dr. Colbourne and Mr. Krabb, dressed in black velvet. Next came the bride, beautifully attired in white satin and tulle veil, immediately followed by her four sisters and Miss Krabb, dressed in yellow, with brilliant buttons and carrying handsome bouquets of yellow roses and ferns. Mr. Krabb, uncle of the bride, gave her away, Mr. Mothven assisting the bridegroom. The service, which was fully choral, was most attentively followed, and the organizers of the wedding are to be congratulated on the service books, which were nicely got up, and particularly useful to those friends who were not too well accustomed to the beautiful ritual of the Anglican Church. Scarcely a prettier wedding has been seen at St. John's Church. After the ceremony there was a large gathering of friends at the residence of Dr. Colbourne, whence the happy pair departed, amidst a shower of office, shoes and good wishes to Tandil, where to spend the honeymoon, which we trust may be life-long.

MONTEVIDEO.

Montevideo 15th.

To-morrow the Kermesse of the Athenaeum will open in the Plaza. Although the public is heartily tired of Kermesses, which are all begging concerns, it will do its best to make a success of this one just in order to spite the governing faction. You will remember that the late Kermesse held by prominent persons of the Government in aid of the "Paraguay Damas" was a complete "chasco." Out of spite Government has done all in its power to hamper this one. It delayed as long as possible the removal of the kiosks from the Plaza to make room for the new ones, until the cyclone of a month ago sided with the Athenaeum by blowing away the obnoxious buildings. Import dues were imposed on the objects intended for sale—\$1000 more than should have been charged—although it is customary to admit articles for charity-bazars free of duty. A public subscription was inaugurated at ten cents a head to pay the duties, causing rage in high quarters at the difference in the popularity of the two Kermesses. What will be the next annoyance inflicted on the Athenaeum? Perhaps a "patente" for the explanation of all this hostility, "cherchez la femme" and a quotation in Bartlett about Hell and a woman scorned.

The Finance Minister leaves to-night for a round trip. He goes first to Paysandu where he has an estancia, then to Fray Bentos where he will take a small steamer for the Tigre hotel. Thence to Buenos Aires and Montevideo. He will meet your Finance Minister and General Roca who may give him some sage advice with regard to the manner in which he should conduct the financial affair of this little country.

The sale of "serpentina" is said to be very brisk and their price has risen from four to ten dollars a thousand. Nevertheless the carnival bids fair to be a very dull one.

The Colondrina has gone into the Mana dry dock for repairs and is to be followed by several other vessels; so that this dock seems to be doing a lively business.

The Italian Minister Count Antonelli has returned from Fray Bentos.

United States Minister Buchanan is back here. He returns with his family to your city on Monday. This morning he went to a fishing party given by Lieut. Coffin of the Yantic. He was accompanied by Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Sand, Miss Stuart, the wife and niece of the American Minister, the wife of Dr. Wilson of the Newark and a number of American naval officers. Bottom's fine ship was brought into requisition and loaded with delicious lunch, his bait and sundry nuances of distinction for the fish were not forgotten. A fine breeze was blowing and the sloop ran rapidly out of the harbour and cast anchor at a suitable spot.

About fifty fine fish were taken. The party then returned to town at one o'clock after a delightful outing.

With the arrival of the Lancaster we have now four American war-ships in port, and the town and clubs are filled with the officers. Much gaiety is looked forward to in American circles during their stay.

LA PLATA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Feb. 12th
The Chamber of Deputies met to-day and resolved to insist on the original form in which the provisional Budget had been sanctioned, viz. without placing any definite date for its validity.

On the 31st of last December it is calculated that there were in circulation \$182,000,000 in Cédulas, \$6,000,000 in "Bonos" upwards of \$20,000,000 in Coupons and \$700,000 in certificates.

An explosion has occurred in a pyrotechnic workshop in Azul. The owner, Fernando Romeo, set fire by accident to a fire-work which exploding caused a number of crackers and 30 lbs. of powder to blow down and an inmate Teresa Garcia was slightly burnt, though Romeo escaped uninjured.

RAILWAY ITEMS.

Buenos Aires and Ensenada Port Railway for the week ended February 2nd:—			
	1896.	1895.	Increase.
Miles open....	129	129	—
Receipts of week	\$4459	\$3016	\$1443
Do. per mile....	\$34.114	\$23.77	\$11.339
From Jan. 1st....	\$19042	\$14012	\$5030

B. A. Great Southern Railway for week 2nd February:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	1403	1401	2
Receipts of week	\$31156	\$26821	\$4335
Do. per mile....	\$22.42	\$18.159	\$4.261
From 1st July '94 to do. 95.	\$707928	\$633236	\$74692

Central Uruguay and Auxiliary Lines for the week ended Feb. 1st:—			
	1896	1895	Decrease.
Miles open....	561	561	—
Receipts of week	\$3868	\$2741	\$1127
Do. per mile....	\$15.92	\$16.153	\$1.61
From 1st July.	\$257483	\$249224	\$8259

Oeste Santafeino Railway up to 1st Feb:—			
	1896	1895	Decrease.
Miles open....	—	—	—
Receipts of week	\$55739	\$40831	\$14907
Do. per mile....	\$207185	\$128214	\$88971
From Jan. 1st.	—	—	—

North West Argentine Railway for the week ended Feb. 2nd:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	94	94	—
Receipts of week	\$1193	\$320	\$873
Do. per mile....	\$12.126	\$3.410	\$8.716
From 1st Jan.	\$4779	\$3819	\$859

Central Argentine Railway for the week ended Feb. 1st:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	700	705	22
Receipts of week	\$22475	\$18901	\$3573
Do. per mile....	\$23.40	\$24.123	\$0.723
From 1st Jan.	\$38134	\$47238	\$8104

B. Aires and Pacific Railway for the week ended Feb. 1st:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	426	426	—
Receipts of week	\$5489	\$3841	\$1648
Do. per mile....	\$15.48	\$12.109	\$3.379
From 1st July.	\$178950	\$134969	\$43981

Buenos Aires Great Western Railway for the week ended February 8th:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	427	425	2
Receipts of week	\$15675	\$12402	\$3273
Do. per mile....	\$36.413	\$29.338	\$7.075
Do. to date....	\$141287	\$224777	\$173490

Corioba and North Western Railway for the week ended Feb. 4th:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	95	95	—
Receipts of week	\$3914	\$5478	\$1564
Do. per mile....	\$41.21	\$57.67	\$16.46
From 1st Jan....	\$18906	\$27228	\$8322

Buenos Aires and Ensenada Port Railway for the week ended February 9th:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	129	129	—
Receipts of week	\$4456	\$3279	\$1177
Do. per mile....	\$34.156	\$25.34	\$8.812
Up to date....	\$23528	\$17291	\$6237

Central Argentine Railway for the week ended Feb. 8th:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	700	705	22
Receipts of week	\$22812	\$18414	\$4398
Do. per mile....	\$23.125	\$24.196	\$1.071
From 1st Jan.	\$105757	\$83712	\$22045

Buenos Aires and Rosario Railway for the week ended February 8th:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	1401	1401	—
Receipts of week	\$23812	\$18414	\$4398
Do. per mile....	\$23.125	\$24.196	\$1.071
From 1st Jan.	\$105757	\$83712	\$22045

North West Argentine Railway for the week ended Feb. 9th:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	94	94	—
Receipts of week	\$1425	\$1001	\$424
Do. per mile....	\$15.34	\$10.182	\$5.158
From 1st Jan.	\$6835	\$4821	\$2014

Central Uruguay and Auxiliary Railway for the week ended Feb. 8th:—			
	1896	1895	Decrease.
Miles open....	561	561	—
Receipts of week	\$3858	\$2741	\$1117
Do. per mile....	\$14.170	\$16.140	\$1.970
From 1st July.	\$256196	\$252931	\$3265

Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway for the week ended Feb. 8th:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	426	426	—
Receipts of week	\$5489	\$3841	\$1648
Do. per mile....	\$15.48	\$12.109	\$3.379
From 1st Jan.	\$178950	\$134969	\$43981

Buenos Aires Western Railway for the week ended Feb. 10th:—			
	1896	1895	Increase.
Miles open....	427	425	2
Receipts of week	\$15190	\$12294	\$2896
Do. per mile....	\$35.11	\$28.187	\$6.924
From 1st July.	\$241027	\$207072	\$33955

West of Santa Fe Railway for the week ended Feb. 8th:—			
	1896	1895	Decrease.
Miles open....	—	—	—
Receipts of week	\$5425	\$46173	\$804
Do. per mile....	\$430	\$386	\$44
From 1st Jan....	\$26411	\$169418	\$1933

Engineer Carlos Malmen arrived back from Neuquen yesterday. He went down to trace out the future line for the railway: the distance from Bahia Blanca to Neuquen would be 600 kilometres by rail. The country from Bahia Blanca to Fort Roca is one open expanse of Pampa, there are

some forests of small trees, but there is a scarcity of water, and to obtain it wells from 50 to 60 metres must be dug. Engineer Malmen is of opinion that the surveys and tracing out of the line would occupy at least two years, but that the railway will be of great benefit in every way. The preliminary works will commence in a short time, everything is now being prepared with this object. Taken from a strategic point of view the line will be most favourable for sending large bodies of troops to the foot of the Andes in a few hours.

The representative of the Western Railway has answered the Finance Minister that the Company, to relieve the pressure of traffic in the Madero Port, will let the Government have a locomotive on hire at \$12 gold per day, the Government supplying the coal, etc., the Company paying the driver and firemen.

The solicitor to the Treasury, consulted as to the prorogue solicited by the Central South American Railway Co. for completion of the works, is of opinion that the guarantee is a very generous one for the Nation, and that the Government should take advantage of the concession lapsing to make no fresh concession of time, so as to be in a position to establish a new arrangement on a more equitable footing for the country, guaranteeing at the same time the interests of the company. As this opinion coincides almost entirely with that of the attorney general and suggests a practical move to the Executive, there can be little doubt about its adoption.

The National Railway Board is discussing the advisability of reducing the freights for carrying flour and sugar on the Argentine Great Western Railway. It is probable that the Company will be authorized to make the reduction asked for. The Company has also asked to be allowed to raise the freight on wine, but the Board will not grant the increase.

The complaint brought forward against the C. Argentine Railway by Deputies Torrico, Alurralde and Zabala, because the train which they travelled to Cordoba arrived three hours late and made these gentlemen lose the combination train, has been declared unfounded.

The representatives of the B. Ayres and

A close-up, vertical view of the fore-edge of a book. The left side shows the light brown, textured cover material, and the right side shows the dark, textured binding material. The central gutter reveals the edges of numerous pages, which appear aged and slightly discolored.

On the 3rd February, at Sola dwellings, Allen, the infant son of Mr. R. MacDonald. On February 8th, at Quilmes, Emily Violet, infant daughter of John and Ina Cornish, aged 17 months.

On January 5th at Calle Rodriguez Peña 274, A. H. Harrison, funeral to-day, Sunday, Feb. 9th, 1896, will leave at 3 p.m.

On February 14th, at Villa Devoto, John, infant son of John and Mary C. Todd, aged 18 months.

On February 9th, at Alberdi, Rosario de Santa Fe, Edmundo, infant son of William and Barbara Mithell, aged 9 months.

On the 10th inst., at Donselaar, of sincope, Anna, sixth daughter of John Maxwell, Esq., Donselaar, aged 5 years.

KEATING'S LOZENGES.

KEATING'S LOZENGES. KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask through the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94 Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12. 'Dear Sir, I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED. UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is under-estimated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. I. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit almost from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

WEIGHT IN GOLD. WEIGHT IN GOLD.

Under date Sept. 8th, 1891, Mr. Hill again writes:—"I should long since have been dead but for your Lozenges—they are worth their weight in gold. I will gladly give and tell anyone what a splendid cough remedy they are."

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for Coughs, Hoarseness, and Throat Troubles, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

Original and only Genuine.

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, and that the whole story of the defendant's discovery was deliberately untrue and he requested to say it had been sworn to.—Times, July 18th 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Lavenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy for every service in cholera was Chlorodyne.—See Lancet, December 31st 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. "Gives prescribed for every case of cholera, dysentery, etc. Of course it would not be too singularly popular did it not supply want and fill a place."—Medical Times, Jan. 12th 1896.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is the best and most certain remedy in Cholera, Colic, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is a certain cure for Diarrhoea, Cholera, Dysentery, Colic, etc.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. CAUTION—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony recognizes each bottle. Sole manufacturer: J. T. Davenport, 38 Great Russell St., London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

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BARRACAS AL SUR.—BUENOS AIRES

The above immense building connected with all the Railways and fully fitted with Hydraulic Cranes, and sidings for wagons, etc.—ENSURING QUICK DISCHARGE, offers GREAT ADVANTAGES TO ESTADCIEROS & COMISANTEROS OF GENERAL PRODUCE.

There are nine sections or Galpões, of three floors.

The chief floor is, in consequence of its MAGNIFICENT LIGHT, reserved for WOOL.

GRAIN AND SKINS &c. are discharged on the two lower floors.

SIX DAYS ARE ALLOWED FREE OF CHARGE, after which the charges for MONTH, or PART of same, are as follows—

Wool per 100 kilos \$ 0.04
SHEEPSKINS " " " 0.04
HEIMBERG " " " 2.00
COW HIDES " " " 1.25
HORSE " " " 1.00
CEREALS " " " 0.05
SUGAR " " " 0.05

WARRANTS are issued on wool skin or Grain, in deposit.

All claims for storage IN THE MARKET are promptly attended to.

The Administration

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.

The following are the proposed sailings of this Company's steamers:

CLYDE
Capt. F. Messervy
sail on the 20th Feby.

for Rio Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
To be followed by the

MAGDALENA
Capt. James Pope
to sail on the 5th March

for Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg (France) and Southampton.

DIRECT SERVICE
Special voyage of the R.M.S. MAGDALENA

Proposed to sail FOR EUROPE DIRECT On the 14th May 1896

Without calling at any Brazilian Port.

Particular attention is drawn to this voyage as arrangements have been made to guarantee passengers A MOST RAPID and COMFORTABLE trip home.

For further particulars apply to HENRY L. GREEN Reconquista 412

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NORTON & SON, NEW YORK.

The following full powered steamers will be despatched to New York from Buenos Aires

Montevideo and Rosario, Via Santos and Rio

s.s. MANITOBA will sail on or about March 5th, 1896.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

For all information, rates of freight and passage from New York etc. apply to the Agents.

WILLIAMS & Co.
257—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—257 and at Montevideo Correo 122, or to Norton and Son, 30 Wall St., New York; Bucknall Nepehews, 22 Crutched Friars, London, E. C.

"PRINCE" LINE.
The Steamer CAPTAIN MACLELLAN Will sail on or about February 20th

FOR LONDON.

The Steamer "KAFFIR PRINCE" CAPTAIN G. OLDITCH Will sail on or about February 20th

FOR SANTOS AND RIO.

Each steamer takes cargo and a limited number of passengers for these ports.

Also the Steamer "TARTAR PRINCE" CAPTAIN J. HESKETH Will sail on or about MARCH 7th, 1896

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Calling at Southampton with passengers if sufficient inducement offers, whence they are forwarded to London by special corridor train at the Company's expense.

This steamer is lighted throughout with electricity and has every modern convenience for the comfort of first class passengers. High class cuisine. A doctor and are stewards carried.

For freight and passage apply to JAMES KNOTT Reconquista 36

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The following new and rapid steamers with splendid saloon accommodations will sail from the Puerto Madero direct for

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Pfalz
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Capt. Wempe March 18

Passengers to Southampton will be landed under all circumstances at DAY TIME 1st class Southampton... \$150 gold 3rd " " " 85 do.

For passages apply to the Agent. Aug. MARQUARDT-25 DE MAYO 175

HANSA LINE

To Bremen, Antwerp and Hamburg Regular fortnightly sailings by the steamers of the Hansa S.S. Co. of Bremen:

Wartburg Loewenburg
Heimburg Arensburg
Marxburg Falkenburg
Schoenburg Marienburg
Harzburg and others

For freight and sailing dates from Buenos Aires, Rosario and Montevideo apply to:

H. von FREEDEN, Agent 25 de Mayo 174

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company's steamers are appointed to sail in following order—From Montevideo

For Europe Feb. 28 **POTOSI** Capt. R. Fletcher

For Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Corunna, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

Passengers can book for Carril, Ferrol, Rivadeo, Gijon, Santander and Bilbao. The s.s. Orellana and Orea do not carry 2nd class passengers.

Through passages issued to West Coast Ports to PANAMA, to NEW YORK connecting with Cunard's Line, and to AUSTRALIA in connection with Orient Line. In case of detention at Montevideo, through bad weather etc., the ordinary Hotel expenses of passengers will be defrayed by the Company, during such detention. For passages and full particulars, apply to the Agents—

WILSON SONS & CO. LIMITED.
Reconquista 365. BUENOS AIRES 25 de Mayo 214. Esq. Zabala, Montevideo.

N. Z. S. Co.
New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited

Regular monthly Steamers between New Zealand and London, via Montevideo and Plymouth.

TONGARIRO
Is appointed to sail from Montevideo on 11th March

FOR PLYMOUTH & LONDON

The steamers of this Line are illuminated by Electric Light, and carry First, Second and Third Class passengers.

For passages, fares etc. Apply to the Agents

Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.
Reconquista 365, Buenos Aires 25 de Mayo 214 Montevideo 18 dl xp

NELSON LINE.
The following steamers will sail on or about the undermentioned dates

For LIVERPOOL **Highland Chief** Capt. Greig Feb. 25th

Highland Mary Capt. Fraser March 5th

Highland Scot Capt. Murchison March 15th

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers. For freight or passages apply to the Agents.

HOULDER BROTHERS & Co.
372—Cuyo—372

Montevideo: F. L. Humphreys & Co. Rosario: San Lorenzo 289

Cory Brothers & Co. Ltd.
COLLIERY PROPRIETORS

Cardiff, & 3 Penchurch Avenue, London E. C. Sole shippers of Cory's Marthys' smokeless Steam Coal. Depots in all the principal ports of the world.

DEPOT IN BUENOS AIRES
Calle Pedro Mendoza 1933

alongside the Riachuelo, also Depot at Grand Dock LA PLATA.

A large stock of the above celebrated Welsh Steam Coal always on hand for supplying steamers at shortest notice, and with the best possible despatch. Railways, Factories, etc., also supplied.

Steamers calling at La Plata to coal only with Cory Bros & Co., Ltd., are free of entry and wharf dues.

For further particulars as to prices etc. apply to the Agent in Buenos Aires

G. DE BOISDUVAL
130 Calle 25 de Mayo 484 alio xp

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPOR & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from BUENOS AIRES, RIO JANEIRO and NEW YORK.

LIVERPOOL
HEADLANDS Helman Feb. 20

W. D. CRUDDAS
Leading in Dock FEB. 22

CYRENE
Amey Loading in Dock FEB. 25

MICHIGAN
Loading in Dock FEB. 25

ANVERS
Loading in Dock FEB. 25

LOCHIEL
Loading in Dock FEB. 28

ZODIAC
Loading in Dock FEB. 28

COLERIDGE
Loading in Dock March 5

Cargo and passengers from New York will connect with the New York steamers from Rio.

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates.

For freight etc. apply to T. S. BOADLE & Co. Agents. Calle 25 de Mayo 149.

Lampport & Holt Line.
FOR NEW YORK

S.S. COLERIDGE
CAPTAIN RUSSELL

On the 28th of February, Having splendid accommodation for 1st and 3rd class passengers.

For further particulars apply to T. S. BOADLE & Co. 25 de Mayo 149 985 d20 xp

French Bank of the River Plate

157—CALLE RECONQUISTA—157
Capital: Cooperativa 414
Capital: \$2,000,000 de pesos oro.

Reservas diversas: 157,610.10 pesos oro.

Agencia en Santiago de Chile y Valparaiso
BANCO DE CHILE, Agente Comercial & Paris Gabriel Jarré, 66—Rue Provence—50.

PAID

Deposits in account current: 1 o/o 1 o/o
Do. at 30 days: 3 o/o 2 o/o
Do. at 60 days: 4 o/o 2 o/o
Do. at 90 days: 5 o/o 4 o/o
Do. at 180 days: 5 o/o conventional

Deposits in Savings Bank from \$50 to \$500 after 10 days: 5 o/o
COLLECTED: 10 o/o 10 o/o

Account current: 10 o/o 10 o/o
Discounts on bills and promissory notes conventional rates.

The Bank discounts warrants—Bills on any port office exists. Also on England, Belgium, Germany, Russia, Turkey, Italy, Spain, Switzerland etc. For further particulars apply at the Bank, 157 Reconquista.

Buenos Ayres, September 1st 1892.
GUSTAVO LERICHE, Manager.

LONDON & RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED)
London, Princes Street E. C. Paris, 16 Rue Halévy.

Buenos Ayres, Reconquista 365, Rosario de Santa Fe, Paysandú, Rio de Janeiro.

Subscribed Capital: \$1,500,000
Paid-up Capital: \$800,000
Reserve Fund: \$600,000

Office in Buenos Ayres: CORNER OF PIEDAD and RECONQUISTA. The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank, and further notice, will be as follows—

ALLOWED: Moneda nacional on accounts current deposits at sight: 1 o/o

On deposits at 30 days' notice if retired before 60 days, no interest: 2 o/o

On deposits at 60 days, fixed: 4 o/o

Do. at 90 days: 5 o/o

Do. at 12 months: 5 o/o

On account current: Conventional Oro sellado: Nil

On deposits at 30 days notice if retired before 60 days no interest: 2 o/o

Do. at 60 days: 4 o/o

Do. at 90 days: 5 o/o

Do. at 12 months: 5 o/o

On debit balances in account current: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On overdrafts: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On advances: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On mortgages: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On bonds: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On stocks: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On real estate: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On life insurance: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On annuities: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On pensions: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On salaries: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On allowances: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On gratuities: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On commissions: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On brokerage: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On fees: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On expenses: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On losses: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On profits: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On dividends: 9 o/o 9 o/o

On interest: 9 o/o 9 o/o

BANCO DEL COMERCIO

SAN MARTIN ESQUINA PIEDAD
Capital: \$3,000,000 m/o
Fondo de reserva: 40,235.42 m/o
Fondo de reserva: 40,235.42 m/o

Depositos en cuenta corriente: 1 o/o
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Depositos

Nº 10,044

THEATRES.

COMEDIA—Gran Compañía Española de Zarzuela. POLITEAMA ARGENTINO—Carnaval de 1896. Grandes bailes de Máscaras en los días 15, 16, 17, 18, 22 y 23 de Febrero. MAYO—Gran Compañía Comico-Lírica 6 Infantil. DORIA—6 Grandes bailes de máscara y particular, en los días 15, 16, 17, 18, 22 y 23 de Febrero. Entradas para caballeros 5 pesos, señoras gratis. PABELLON ARGENTINO—Espléndidos bailes de fantasía y particular dados por el Orfeón Argentino, en los días 15, 16, 17, 18, 22 y 23 de Febrero. SALON DE PATINAJE Chacras 1107 a 1553—Carnaval de 1896—6 grandes bailes de máscaras en los días 15, 16, 17, 18, 22 y 23 de Febrero de 1896. Gran orquesta de 50 profesores. Entradas para caballeros 2.00 pesos, señoras gratis. CASINO—Calle Maipú entre Cuyo y Corrientes. Compañía de bailes, conciertos y atracciones. Dirección Nollat. PASATIEMPO—Calle Paraná y Cuyo—Compañía de Baile. JARDIN BELVEDERE—Avenida Alvear y Recoleta. Contería y Restaurantes la carte. Montañari y Technay. Proprietarios.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MOTHERS.

In a country where the rearing of infants is attended with so many exceptional difficulties and risk owing partly to climatic reasons, and partly to the difficulty of getting medical assistance in the "camp," an apology is hardly needed for publishing a small hand-book on the subject for the use of mothers. Dr. Pennell's book on Infant Feeding attempts to make it plain to explain in simple terms the reasons on which the various rules and recommendations are based, in order that a mother in modifying her child's diet from time to time as required, may be guided by common sense and not by the hundred and one conflicting counsels, with which she will be assailed. On sale at all bookstalls and libraries. 717 f19 20

REDUCED PREMIUMS, NO TIME SHOULD BE LOST.

POLICIES "The Standard Life" may still be obtained in the River Plate at European rates, by direct application to the Montevideo Branch No. 161 Itazurro. For payments of premium, for further particulars apply at No. 518 Calle Piedad, Office No. 37. 718 f19 xp

THE FENIX.

The best and coolest Saloon Bar in this city. Calle Piedad No. 344. Where the various drinks sold are guaranteed legitimate brands. Straight Drinks and American Cocktails, Claret Cup and all well known refreshing drinks. Tea, Coffee, Sandwiches, etc. TRY IT ONCE AND YOU WILL CALL AGAIN! 718 f19 f29

THE SORROWS OF SATAN, by Marie Corelli. This remarkable work by a remarkable author has made such a stir in the West End circles that a prominent critic of the day has called it "A cosmic drama of the rarest kind, being the deepest depths to which a female critic has ever stooped. 'The Devil,' an unfaithful lascivious woman, and a Millionaire are three persons around whom the story is woven. A nice tale, to be sure. Some few copies left at Jacobson's, 490 Florida, where a clearance sale is going on during the month of February.

THE SOLE AGENT OF CHURCHILL'S HANDBOOK OF THE RIVER PLATE. PRICE REDUCED FROM \$5 TO \$3 m/p. 743 f19 m1

FINEST EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES! D. G. Georgacopoulos (Cairo) Egypt, manufacturer of the following brands, viz: "Imperial," Egyptian cigarettes; "Chephren," Egyptian cigarettes; "Essendina," Egyptian cigarettes; "Menou," Egyptian cigarettes; "Zanum," Egyptian cigarettes; "Cheops," Egyptian cigarettes; "Cleopatra," Egyptian cigarettes, etc. Once tried always smoked. On sale at the Sole Agents and Importers in this Republic.

A. MORALES & SON THE TENERIFE 725 Cangallo 725 778 f19 m1

LA REINA—Special house for ladies of all kinds. Aliso 458, between Peru and Chacabuco. Prices beyond competition. Union Telefonica 754. 729 f19 25

REAL white lace and fancy work in thread. Call at the Reina Bazaar, Aliso 658, between Peru and Chacabuco. Prices beyond competition. Union Telefonica 756. 721 f19 25

EMBROIDERY, lace etc., white stuffs. Pay the La Reina Bazaar, Aliso 658, between Peru and Chacabuco. Beyond competition. Union Telefonica 756. 720 f19 25

NURSE-GIRL aged 12 to 15, wanted in an English family. Apply 25 de Mayo 674 No 5. 677xp

WANTED \$1,500; good security guaranteed. Apply J. S. this office. 679 f19 22

THE NEW ENGLISH LAUNDRY. Punctual, reliable and moderate. Clothes collected Mondays. A. UEBER 1638—Corrientes—1638 717 f19 m19

A GOOD man cook offers his services. Can give first class references. Reply to J. H. this office. 729 f19 21

UNA SEÑORA educada y formal se ofrece como ama de llaves o como gobernanta de señora, señoras o señores de todo género; sabe costura y bordado de todo género. Tiene buenas referencias. Tanto para la ciudad como para el campo ó para ir a Europa. Paraná 1277. 729 f19 21

IN BELGRANO—To let two nicely furnished rooms in suite, with board and every convenience, opposite the English Club, Itazurro 1454. 728 f19 21

MATRIMONIO SUIZO se ofrece para una estancia; la mujer da cocinera y el marido de carpintero y tiene sus herramientas. Hotel Deutscher Bund, Pasco Jumbato 420. 729 f19 21

WANTED within easy distance of town and centre a modern built house of about 7 rooms, with bathroom and other conveniences. Apply in first instance by letter to House, this office. 730 f19 21

FOR SALE a Stewart banjo, cost £40; 5 string. Price 50 dollars. Apply Banjo, this office. 732 f19 21

TO LET a two room and kitchen up of two persons. Apply Cincin Esquinas, this office. 733 f19 21

TO LET elegantly furnished apartments in the central part of the city, also bathroom, with shower bath. Peru 857. 731 f19 21

DO YOU WISH to read two interesting books? If so you should obtain The Chronicles of Count Antonio, by Anthony Hope, and Casa Braccio, by M. Crawford, which is supposed to be a continuation of The Relators. To obtain these books you will have to hurry up, as we have only received a few copies. The English Book Exchange, 333 Florida. 749 f19 20

C. & S. PEACH JAM is made from the finest peaches and best loaf sugar. Especially prepared for pastry, puddings, afternoon tea, pic-nics, pleasure parties and household purposes. Guaranteed absolutely pure. On sale at all the best English and Spanish Almacenes. 735 f19 21

FIRST CLASS dressmaking at moderate prices by Miss Dixon, late of London. Piedad 2774. 734 f19 21

A YOUNG English lady desires engagement as companion or mother's help, speaking French and Spanish. Highest references. Apply A. B. Post Office, La Plata. 741 f19 26

ALQUILASE linda casa de 4 piezas, corto baño, patio y demás comodidades, gas, cloacas y agua. Vistrala de 2 a 5. Arenales 1691. Alquilase hermosa casa nueva de 6 piezas, baño y demás comodidades, con contrato. Bolini 2236. 724 f19 21

WANTED middle-aged woman as general servant for a small family. Calle Isla 449 Palermo. 742 f19 22

COLEGIO FARNESI, 1041 Supacaba. Boarding and day school for young ladies. Daily lessons in English, French and Spanish. Extras: Music, singing, drawing, painting and Italian. Preparation for the National College. Infant class for both sexes. 739 f19 21

A WELL EDUCATED young lady just arrived from Europe, teaching English, French, German and Italian, wishes a situation as companion in good family. Apply by letter to L. C. Calle Victoria 1238. 740 f19 21

A YOUNG GERMAN wishes to board in an English family and at the same time learn English. Apply German, this office. 738 f19 21

A YOUNG English lady just arrived in this country and accustomed to tuition, is anxious to meet with a situation, either in a school or family in Buenos Aires or elsewhere. She speaks Thorough English, music, French and drawing. Address L. A. Malcoln, Estancia Las Rosas, F. C. C. A. 736 f19 21

APARTAMENTOS—Required 2 bedrooms and 1 sitting-room, furnished or unfurnished, with board, for lady and two children, ages four and three and nurse. Address with terms A. L. this office. 745 f19 21

NINERA se necesita. Arteses 060. Sueldo \$5 pesos. Inutil presentarse sin recomendación. 747 f19 22

CASA moderna se alquila de 3 piezas y 3 demas comodidades. Las Heras 435. Las llaves al lado 437. Tratar Moreno 483. 751 f19 21

CASA—Se alquila una, con todas las comodidades para una familia. Ministro Legies 4028. Para verla ir a la Avenida 40. Tratar Moreno 483, de 1 a 4 p.m. 750 f19 21

A LAS FAMILIAS—We wish it to be understood that all wishing to obtain good servants and conscientious employees can obtain them from the Central Office, Lavalle 623. 748 f19 21

BUSINESS for sale, half share of first class concern established 12 years. Monthly profit \$1,000. Income guaranteed. Central Office, 626 Lavalle. 749 f19 21

CHACRA LAND TO RENT. Situated near Ocales on the Sud de Santa Fe and Cordoba Railway. It is as good land as there is in the country and is abundant and good. Parties requiring 200 hectares preferred. Apply to Whitworth, Esmeralda 31, Buenos Aires. 757 f19 26

MAYNE ON DAMAGES—Mayne's Treatise on the law of damages, fifth edition, London, 1794, by John D. Mayne, of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law, and Lumley Smith, of the Inner Temple, Judge of the Westminster County Court, 656 pages. This is the latest work upon this subject, and is equally interesting to the lawyer and the layman. Only a few copies left for sale at Jacobson's, 490 Florida. 746 f19 21

SPANISH and French private lessons, practical system for learning to speak and write in a short time. Apply M. E. D. Defensa 126, department 15, from 7 to 9 p.m. 736 f19 21

GOOD General Servant wanted for a married couple without children. Comfortable home, easy work. English or Scotch preferred. Apply X. Z. this office. 743 f19 24

COLEGIO INGLES, Paraná 138. Fundado 1866—Directores A. W. y W. D. Junor. 758 f19 21

GENERAL SERVANT wanted for a family of four. No children. No washing. Apply with references at 2124 Salta on Friday or Saturday. 759 f19 21

AN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER requires engagement either for the erection or maintenance of electric light installations and painting machinery. Apply Electric, this office. 617 f19 20

WANTED for a small family a good housemaid; must have a good character from last situation. Apply 517 Calle Juncal, between the hours of 1 and 2 p.m. 700 f19 21

WANTED good lively canvassers for selling North American novelties in this market. Liberal commission. Useless to apply without first class references. Calle Cangallo 666, altos. 761 f19 21

WANTED situation by respectable girl as nurse or housemaid. Apply to A. C. Calle Balcace 1285. 755 f19 21

ALQUILASE la casa San Jose 1269. Es casa muy bonita, 4 piezas, cuarto de baño, cloacas, etc. Tratar Cochabamba 1467. 763 f19 23

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, FLORES. The Annual General Meeting of the Congregation will be held at Calle Tercero 22, next door to the Church, on Thursday the 27th inst. at 8.30 p.m. By Order Flores, 19th Feb. 1896. 762 f19 26

ENGLISH CLUB, LOMAS. The Half-Yearly General Meeting of this Club will be held on Club premises on Friday, 28th inst. at 8.15 p.m. Business—To elect four members of the Committee and two substitutes in accordance with Rule 6, as amended at the last General Meeting. LOUIS J. BOYER, Hon. Secretary Lomas, 19th Feb. 1896. 764 f19 28

"THE CRITERION"

552—Piedad—562

BREAKFAST TO-DAY

Soups

Mock turtle soup

Vegetable

Fish

Boiled corbina parsee sauce.

Skate and black butter.

Fried pejerrey

Whitebait.

Argentine Haddock

Pickled corbina

Pickled anchovy

Entrées.

Mayonnaise of Salmon

Mutton à la Bretonaise

Minced turkey poached egg.

Braised oxtail and vegetables.

Omelette with kidneys.

Small fish griselet.

LITTON'S TEA

Are sold by

Cildez, Martinez y Cia., Mercaderes

Hortal, Torroba y Cia., Arceles.

Blyth and Co., Rosario.

Nicolas Capdeville and Co., Chiriquito.

etc. etc.

Brooklyn Hnos., El Tigre, Bulgrano

Kavanagh and Byrne, Reconquista 185.

Clark y Cia., Callao 1691

Huici V., Almacén La Florida, 6743, C.

Ducharry B. y Cia., Rivadavia 6743, C.

Campos, Manuel A., Lima 1707.

Tejo, José, Hnos. 3 Esquinas Esq. Herrera

Saeflein, Gabriel, Arceles 58.

Silva A., Almacén Central, Quilmes.

Huici V., Almacén La Florida, 6743, C.

Puleston E. T., La Plata.

Capurro A., Almacén Mitre, Esq. Estevy

Agents: Payton & Co., Balcace 471, B.

753 f19 21

AN English Lady, experienced in teaching the violin, wishes to take a few pupils at the Senior Division of Examination at R. A. M. (London) and was pupil of the late Mr. J. T. Carrodus.

She would also be willing to take any engagement as Soloist. Address Mrs. P. N. C., Casilla 1063. 772 f19 26

SE ALQUILA una sala a la calle, amueblada de suite, en casa de familia Española, no hay criaturas y unico inquilino, con tramway a la puerta, para Plaza Victoria. Calle Santiago del Estero No. 724. 768 f19 22

WANTED a situation as plain cook by a respectable woman. Apply Kate, this office. 771 f19 21

STEWARDS—Wanted and also a barmaid. Apply Hotel del Globo. Calle 25 de Mayo 122, room 11, between 2 and 4 p.m. 770 f19 21

TWO furnished rooms in front patio to let, together or separately, with board in English family. Terms very moderate. 3 minutes tram service to centre. Calle Belgrano 2394. 775 f19 21

WANTED maid of all work in house without children. Salary \$40. Vicente Lopez No. 61, Depto. 2, from 10 to 12 a.m. 775 f19 21

TO LET in Calle Santa Fe 482 an alto house, containing 9 rooms. Apply Talcahuano 1285. 775 f19 22

NINERA se precisa con muy buenas recomendaciones y formal. Tratar Mayo 323, de 1 a 4 p.m. 778 f19 21

WANTED a good willing man for pantry work. Apply to Miss Macfarlan, The Victoria Tea Rooms, Cangallo 466. 779 f19 21

SITUATION wanted by a respectable couple, woman an excellent cook, man handy about house or garden. Apply first to Miss Macfarlan, The Victoria Tea Rooms, Cangallo 466. 778 f19 21

SE ALQUILAN dos salas amuebladas, con ó sin pension, matrimonio ó hombre solo; familia triángula, jardín, baño y demás comodidades. Bolívar 144. 783 f19 21

WANTED by a young lady living near Plaza Herrera a good preparatory pupil at her house daily from 2 to 5 p.m. terms moderate. Apply Beth, this office. 783 f19 23

A FEW DOZENS left of the fast black hose at 0.75, about 250 pairs of stockings of various colors, border handkerchiefs at 1.50 the dozen. Sun bonnets—Sun hats—Sunshades and everything else left of summer goods at great reductions. J. Bradford & Co. Cuyo 462. 782 f19 21

ABOUT 100 metres of fine dress fabric, different colours will be sold at 0.35 metre, usual price \$5 and 95 cents. A grand assortment of prints at 0.45, sold before at 0.65. Whole dress lengths at 2.30, 3.50 and 4.50 wonderful bargains. At our great clearance sale. J. Bradford & Co. Cuyo 462. 781 f19 21

MUJAMA se precisa que sepa su deber. Buen sueldo. Tratar de 10 a 1. Alvear 172. 786 f19 21

WANTED good general servant, must be able to cook well. Apply 1591 General Páez, Belgrano. 787 f19 21

SAN ISIDRO. Se alquila una pieza con pension en casa-quinta en la barriada. Srta. Ford. San Isidro. 785 f19 21

A COMFORTABLE HOME is offered to a lady widow or otherwise, on moderate terms, quite near the Cincin Esquinas. Apply A. B. this office. 788 f19 21

TENERIFFE CIGARS

Teneriffe Cigars

Havana Cigars

Manilla Cigars

Manilla Cigars

Manilla Cigars

Manilla Cigars

TEMPERLEY—Quinta de Repetto to let for end of March. Magnificent flower fruit and kitchen, garden. Large solid house, with fireplaces and all modern conveniences, windmill with pozos, semiseguro and pipes through garden and house. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Bath with hot and cold water. Coachhouse, stables, invernáculo, etc.; everything in excellent condition. Present occupants going to Europe. The whole of the furniture, carriages, horses, carpets, glass, china, fittings, etc., may be taken at a valuation. Apply Quinta de Repetto, Temperley, or in Buenos Aires, Alisina 736, or Tucuman 1560. 258 f19 m6

CASA—Se alquila una con todas las comodidades para una familia. Ministro Legies 4024. Tratar y por las llaves, Moreno 483, de 1 a 4 p.m. 271 f19 18

TO LET FURNISHED.

Riverside, Alberdi, near Rosario de Santa Fe, drawing and dining rooms, with English fireplaces, four bed-rooms and servant's room large kitchen, bath-room and pantry, (water laid on), garden, stabling, etc. Apply H. Middlest, San Martín 625 f19 28

TO LET at Isabel La Católica 1250 (formerly Calle 135) between Cuyo and Corrientes, Baracas al Norte, a new house, 4 rooms, 2 kitchens, suitable for two small families. Keys Monte de Oca 2015. 513 f19 20

TO LET in the house of an English family two very comfortable bedrooms, with balconies to the street, also good shower bath. Apply San Martín 697. 500 f19 23

QUILMES—For sale or to let, furnished, quinta chalet, 7 rooms, kitchen, stabling, etc., from the 15th of April; contract for 2 years. The quinta, of 3,540 varas, is planted with fruit trees and trees. Apply C. A. Mendham, Calle Mitre, Quilmes. 591 f19 m29

TO BE LET Ministro Ingles corner of Juncal, an alto house containing 3 sitting and 7 bedrooms garden and stable. Keys at the almoneda opposite the house. Apply 148 Calle Maipú. 642 f19 23

ALQUILASE las casas de Jujo Juncal 988, esquina Artes, con 28 habitaciones, 10 baños, 10 latrinas, quinta, jardín, cochera, calderas, pozos, aljibe y demás comodidades. Precio 150 pesos mensuales, tomanola por año. Para tratar Rivadavia 6883 a Florida 128. 640 f19 20

HOUSE with large garden to be sold in Segura, Belgrano, Almagro. Keys at 450, opposite. 696 f19 20

CASA QUINTA en Belgrano se alquila de 5 piezas, modernas y secas; corredor, baño, gas y aguas corrientes, por 75 pesos. Calle Itazurro 1747. 696 f19 20

SE ALQUILA sala y piezas amuebladas para caballeros; hay baño. Esmeralda 453. 714 f19 20

CAMP to let in the month of April, pastoral or agricultural, good or less, eleven bounded by the township, the F. C. C. A. Station, the river Arceles and a stream. For particulars apply Cangallo 1084. Buenos Aires. 655 f19 20

CHACRA—To be let or sold 600 hectares of good chacra and alfalfa land, distant one league from Canal Station, F. C. S. de S. F. y Cordoba, in the Province of Cordoba; has 20 hectares under maize and 200 planted for next crop, brick house, good stables, river for immediate possession. Apply F. Hunter, Campana, F. C. R. 716 f19 23

SE ALQUILA sala y piezas amuebladas para caballeros; hay baño. Esmeralda 453. 714 f19 20

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Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
The following are the proposed sailings of this Company's steamers:

CLYDE
Capt. F. Messervy
sail on the 20th Feby.

For Rio Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
To be followed by the

MAGDALENA
Capt. James Pope
to sail on the 5th March

For Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg (France) and Southampton.

DIRECT SERVICE
Special voyage of the R.M.S. **MAGDALENA**

Proposed to sail FOR EUROPE DIRECT
On the 14th May 1896
Without calling at any Brazilian Port.

Particular attention is drawn to this voyage as arrangements have been made to guarantee passengers a MOST RAPID and COMFORTABLE trip home.
For further particulars apply to

HENRY L. GREEN
Reconquista 412
773 d17 xp

NORTON LINE
Managers
BUCKNALL NEPHEWS, LONDON,
Agents
NORTON & SON, NEW YORK.

The following full powered steamers will be despatched to
New York from Buenos Aires
Montevideo and Rosario.
Via Santos and Rio

s.s. MANITOBA will sail on or about February 20th
To be followed by
s.s. MERIDA sailed from New York 16th February due at Montevideo 14th March.
These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers.

For all information, rates of freight and passage from New York etc apply to the agents.
WILLIAMS & Co.
"287-CALLE 25 DE MAYO-287"
and at Montevideo Correo 122, or to Norton and Son, 90 Wall St., New York. Bucknall Nepehews, 22 Crutched Friars, London, E. C.

"PRINCE" LINE.
The Steamer
"CASTILLIAN PRINCE"
CAPTAIN MACIELLAN
Will sail on or about
February 20th
FOR LONDON.

The Steamer
"KAFFIR PRINCE"
CAPTAIN G. OLDITCH
Will sail on or about
February 20th
FOR SANTOS AND RIO.

Each steamer takes cargo and a limited number of passengers for these ports.
Also the Steamer
"TARTAR PRINCE"
CAPTAIN J. HESKETH
Will sail on or about
MARCH 7th, 1896
FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

Calling at Southampton with passengers if sufficient inducement offers, whence they are forwarded to London by special corridor train at the Company's expense.
This steamer is lighted throughout with electricity and has every modern convenience for the comfort of first class passengers. High class cuisine. A doctor and two stewards carried.
For freight and passage apply to
JAMES KNOTT
Reconquista 36

North German Lloyd

The following new and rapid steamers with splendid saloon accommodations will sail from the Puerto Madero direct for
Vigo, Southampton, Antwerp & Bremen
VIA LAS PALMAS
Pfalz
Capt. H. Winter
Feb. 19th

MARK
Capt. Wempe
March 13

Passengers to Southampton will be landed under all circumstances at DAY TIME
1st class Southampton... \$150 gold
8rd " " " 85 do.
For passages apply to the Agent.
Aug. MARQUARDT-25 DE MAYO 175

HANSA LINE

To Bremen, Antwerp and Hamburg
Regular fortnightly sailings by the steamers of the Hansa S.S. Co. of Bremen:
Wartburg Loewenburg
Heimbarg Arensburg
Marxburg Falkenburg
Schoenburg Marienburg
Harzburg and others
For freight and sailing dates from Buenos Aires, Rosario and Montevideo apply to:
H. von FREEDEN, Agent
25 de Mayo 174

THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The Company's steamers are appointed to sail in following order:—From Montevideo

For Europe Feb. 28
Capt. R. Fletcher
For Rio Janeiro, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Corunna, La Pallice, (La Rochelle) and Liverpool.

For the Pacific Feb. 22nd
Capt. A. Hamilton
For Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano and Valparaiso.

Passengers can book for Carril, Ferrol, Riveda, Gijon, Santander and Bilbao.
Through passages issued to West Coast Ports to PANAMA, to NEW YORK connecting with Cunard's Line, and to AUSTRALIA in connection with Orient Line.
In case of detention at Montevideo, through bad weather etc., the ordinary Hotel expenses of passengers will be defrayed by the Company, during such detention.
For passages and full particulars, apply to the Agents:—
WILSON SONS & CO. LIMITED.
Reconquista 335. BUENOS AYRES 25 de Mayo 214. Esq. Zabala, Montevideo.

N. | Z.
S. | Co.
New Zealand Shipping Co. Limited

Regular monthly Steamers between New Zealand and London, via Montevideo and Plymouth.

TONGARIRO
Is appointed to sail from Montevideo on 11th March

FOR
PLYMOUTH & LONDON

The steamers of this Line are illuminated by Electric Light, and carry First, Second and third Class passengers.

For passages, fares etc. Apply to the Agents
Wilson, Sons & Co., Lim.
Reconquista 335, Buenos Aires 25 de Mayo 214 Montevideo 18 d1 xp

NELSON LINE.

The following steamers will sail on or about the undermentioned dates
For LIVERPOOL
Highland Chief
Capt. Greig
Feb. 25th

Highland Mary
Capt. Fraser
March 5th

Highland Scot
Capt. Murchison
March 15th

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For freight or passages apply to the Agents.

HOULDER BROTHERS & Co.
372-Cuyo-372
Montevideo: F. L. Humphreys & Co. Rosario: San Lorenzo 289

LA VELOCE
ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

QUICKEST ROUTE
BETWEEN EUROPE & THE RIVER PLATE

Regular sailings hence on 8th, 22nd and 26th of each month
Freight tickets from Spain and Italy
Drafts and Sight Bills on all cities and towns in Italy.
Also on Great Britain and the Continent.
For fares and freight apply to—
P. CHRISTOPHERSEN
Teamship Agent and Ship Broker, Bs. Aires
249-CUYO-249 GENERAL AGENT
Rosario, San Lorenzo 133.
Montevideo, Piedras 142.
Ensenada, Calle Gran Dock.

STEAM COAL
HOUSE AND RUT COAL FOUNDRY COKE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
On Board & on Shore
ALFREDO BOYD & CO.
300-PIEDAD-300
Union Telephone No. 8.—Cooperative 349 859 ag10

ESTRELLA
Compagnia Argentina de Seguros
CONTRA
Incendios, Fluviales y Maritimos
Director General
JOSUE MORENO
222-CALLE FLORIDA-222
Buenos Aires. 60 j2 xp

CHAS. C. CUMMING
SHIP BROKER
LAND AND ESTATE BROKER
General and Commission Agent,
BAHIA BLANCA.
218 j6 m 6/97

LA
BUENOS AYRES

COMPANIA NACIONAL

DE

SEGUROS

El Directorio convoca a los Srs. Accionistas para la Asamblea que tendrá lugar el día 20 del corriente mes de Febrero a las 2 de la tarde en sus oficinas Calle 25 de Mayo No. 31 para resolver sobre el Balance del ultimo ejercicio y eleccion de miembros de Directorio.

Los Srs. Accionistas deberan depositar sus acciones en la Gerencia hasta el día 17. Buenos Aires, Febrero, 10, de 1896.

EL SECRETARIO.
57 l 20

Lampport & Holt Line.

FOR NEW YORK
S.S. COLERIDGE
CAPTAIN RUSSELL

On the 28th of February.
Having splendid accommodation for 1st and 3rd class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
T. S. Boadle & Co.
385 d20 xp

WILSON SONS & Co. Ltd
COAL DEPOT PROPRIETORS
AT
Buenos Aires, La Plata, Montevideo, Bahia Santos, PERNAMBUCO, RIO DE JANEIRO, ST. VINCENT C. V. Also branch Establishments at Cardiff and Barry.

HEAD OFFICE
7 Drapers Gardens, London.

Stocks always kept of only VERY BEST descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal. TUGBOATS at all Depot Ports, and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers.
Steamers calling at La Plata to COAL ONLY with Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., are free of entry and wharf dues.
WILSON SONS & Co., Ltd. are the Sole Proprietors of the above Depots and Branches, and any inquiries as regards prices etc. should be sent to their address at
365 Reconquista, Buenos Aires
25 de Mayo 214, Montevideo.

WILSON SONS & Co. Ltd
COAL DEPOT PROPRIETORS
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365 Reconquista, Buenos Aires
25 de Mayo 214, Montevideo.

HOULDER LINE.

The following steamers will sail on or about the undermentioned dates
For London
Florence
Capt. Phipps
Feb. 14th

MEMNON
Capt. Bales
Feb. 18th

Urmston Grange
Capt. C. S. Orlinton
Feb. 22nd

These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For freight or passages apply to the Agents.

HOULDER BROTHERS & Co.
372-Cuyo-372
Montevideo: F. L. Humphreys & Co. Rosario: San Lorenzo 289

Cory Brothers & Co. Ltd.
COLLIERY PROPRIETORS
Cardiff, & 3 Penchurch Avenue, London E. C.

Sole shippers of Cory's Morthyr's smokeless Steam Coal. Depots in all the principal ports of the world.
DEPOT IN BUENOS AIRES
Calle Pedro Mendoza 1933
alongside the Mischelo, also
Depot at Grand Dock LA PLATA.

A large stock of the above celebrated Welsh Steam Coal always on hand for supplying steamers at shortest notice, and with the best possible despatch. Railways, Factories, etc., also supplied.
Steamers calling at La Plata to coal only with Cory Bros & Co., Ltd., are free of entry and wharf dues.
For further particulars as to prices etc. apply to the Agent in Buenos Aires
G. DE BOISDUVAL
130 Calle 25 de Mayo
484 a10 xp

LIVERPOOL BRAZIL & RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPOR & HOLT'S LINE
Departures from BUENOS AYRES, RIO JANEIRO and NEW YORK.

HEADLANDS
Loading in Dock
ANTWERP
Feb. 20

W. D. CRUDDAS
Loading in Dock
ANTWERP
Feb. 22

CYRENE
Loading in Dock
DUNKIRK
Feb. 25

MICHIGAN
Loading in Dock
HAYRE
Feb. 25

ANVERS
Loading in Dock
LIVERPOOL
Feb. 28

LOCHIEL
Loading in Dock
ANTWERP
Feb. 28

ZODIAC
Loading in Dock
NEW YORK
Feb. 28

COLERIDGE
Loading in Dock
March 5

Cargo and passengers for New York will connect with the New York steamers from Rio.
These steamers have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers at moderate rates.
For freight etc apply to
T. S. Boadle & Co. Agents.
Calle 25 de Mayo 149.

Lampport & Holt Line.

FOR NEW YORK
S.S. COLERIDGE
CAPTAIN RUSSELL

On the 28th of February.
Having splendid accommodation for 1st and 3rd class passengers.
For further particulars apply to
T. S. Boadle & Co.
385 d20 xp

WILSON SONS & Co. Ltd
COAL DEPOT PROPRIETORS
AT
Buenos Aires, La Plata, Montevideo, Bahia Santos, PERNAMBUCO, RIO DE JANEIRO, ST. VINCENT C. V. Also branch Establishments at Cardiff and Barry.

HEAD OFFICE
7 Drapers Gardens, London.

Stocks always kept of only VERY BEST descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal. TUGBOATS at all Depot Ports, and every facility for giving quick despatch to steamers.

Steamers calling at La Plata to COAL ONLY with Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd., are free of entry and wharf dues.

Paraguayan Rings

PARAGUAYAN LACES
582-CUYO-582

Almost corner of Florida, look out for the steel watch over the door.
The largest and most varied assortment of genuine Paraguayan Rings and fanfanti Laces in South America will be found in this

Jewellery Shop
English and North American watch cleaning and repairing a specialty.
Grand Stock of English Jewellery.
Jewellery executed in any design.
PEDRO CONTRATTI, Proprietor.
English Spoken

THICKENS
ORIENTAL TONIC
IS UNEQUALLED
RENDERS SILKY
FOR BEAUTIFYING AND ARRESTING THE FALL OF THE HAIR
PERFUMES

The Very Best Paper
FOR CORRESPONDENCE AND TYPEWRITING ETC.
KIDD & HUTTON
385 BOLIVAR 385

J. MUDD & Co.
263-Reconquista-263, Buenos Aires
COAL IMPORTERS
Sole Agents for Messrs Mann George & Co., London & Cardiff.
Deposit: GRAN DOCK, LA PLATA
(Late The "La Plata Coal Depot")
Also at Montevideo, Calle Guaraní Esq. Piedras.

Steamers Bankered at the shortest notice in any part of the River.
Steamers calling at La Plata to coal only with J. Mudd & Co are free of entry and wharf dues.
455 m9 xp

Tomkinson Dungey & Co.
Steamship Agents
309-Calle Cuyo-309
BUENOS AIRES

FOR DUNKIRK
s.s. MARIE ELISIE 1,651 Tons
To sail on or about 25th January 1896, to load River Parana and Docks.
FOR ANTWERP
s.s. MELBRIDGE 1,885 Tons
To sail on or about 15th February to load in River Parana and Docks.
For freight etc. apply to the Agents as above.

W. SAMSON & Co.
STEAMSHIP AGENTS
429-CUYO-429
BUENOS AIRES

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR
Havre, Dunkirk, Antwerp, Hamburg, London, Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro and Mediterranean ports.
Also at Rosario, Montevideo and Rio de Janeiro.

Banco Español del Rio de la Plata.
180-RECONQUISTA-180
ENTRE PIEDAD Y CANGALLO
Capital Realizado \$3,000,000 nacionales.
SE ABONA m/n oro
Depositos en cuenta corriente 1 o/o sin interes
Depositos a 30 dias fijos 3 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 60 dias fijos 4 3/4 2 o/o
Depositos a 90 dias fijos 5 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 120 dias fijos 6 3/4 2 o/o
Depositos a 180 dias fijos 7 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 240 dias fijos 8 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 360 dias fijos 9 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 540 dias fijos 10 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 720 dias fijos 11 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 900 dias fijos 12 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 1080 dias fijos 13 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 1260 dias fijos 14 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 1440 dias fijos 15 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 1620 dias fijos 16 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 1800 dias fijos 17 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 1980 dias fijos 18 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 2160 dias fijos 19 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 2340 dias fijos 20 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 2520 dias fijos 21 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 2700 dias fijos 22 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 2880 dias fijos 23 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 3060 dias fijos 24 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 3240 dias fijos 25 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 3420 dias fijos 26 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 3600 dias fijos 27 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 3780 dias fijos 28 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 3960 dias fijos 29 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 4140 dias fijos 30 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 4320 dias fijos 31 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 4500 dias fijos 32 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 4680 dias fijos 33 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 4860 dias fijos 34 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 5040 dias fijos 35 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 5220 dias fijos 36 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 5400 dias fijos 37 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 5580 dias fijos 38 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 5760 dias fijos 39 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 5940 dias fijos 40 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 6120 dias fijos 41 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 6300 dias fijos 42 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 6480 dias fijos 43 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 6660 dias fijos 44 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 6840 dias fijos 45 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 7020 dias fijos 46 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 7200 dias fijos 47 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 7380 dias fijos 48 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 7560 dias fijos 49 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 7740 dias fijos 50 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 7920 dias fijos 51 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 8100 dias fijos 52 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 8280 dias fijos 53 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 8460 dias fijos 54 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 8640 dias fijos 55 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 8820 dias fijos 56 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 9000 dias fijos 57 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 9180 dias fijos 58 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 9360 dias fijos 59 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 9540 dias fijos 60 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 9720 dias fijos 61 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 9900 dias fijos 62 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 10080 dias fijos 63 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 10260 dias fijos 64 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 10440 dias fijos 65 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 10620 dias fijos 66 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 10800 dias fijos 67 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 10980 dias fijos 68 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 11160 dias fijos 69 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 11340 dias fijos 70 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 11520 dias fijos 71 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 11700 dias fijos 72 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 11880 dias fijos 73 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 12060 dias fijos 74 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 12240 dias fijos 75 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 12420 dias fijos 76 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 12600 dias fijos 77 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 12780 dias fijos 78 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 12960 dias fijos 79 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 13140 dias fijos 80 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 13320 dias fijos 81 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 13500 dias fijos 82 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 13680 dias fijos 83 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 13860 dias fijos 84 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 14040 dias fijos 85 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 14220 dias fijos 86 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 14400 dias fijos 87 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 14580 dias fijos 88 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 14760 dias fijos 89 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 14940 dias fijos 90 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 15120 dias fijos 91 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 15300 dias fijos 92 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 15480 dias fijos 93 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 15660 dias fijos 94 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 15840 dias fijos 95 1/2 2 o/o
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Depositos a 16740 dias fijos 100 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 16920 dias fijos 101 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 17100 dias fijos 102 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 17280 dias fijos 103 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 17460 dias fijos 104 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 17640 dias fijos 105 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 17820 dias fijos 106 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 18000 dias fijos 107 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 18180 dias fijos 108 1/2 2 o/o
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Depositos a 18540 dias fijos 110 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 18720 dias fijos 111 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 18900 dias fijos 112 1/2 2 o/o
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Depositos a 19440 dias fijos 115 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 19620 dias fijos 116 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 19800 dias fijos 117 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 19980 dias fijos 118 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 20160 dias fijos 119 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 20340 dias fijos 120 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 20520 dias fijos 121 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 20700 dias fijos 122 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 20880 dias fijos 123 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 21060 dias fijos 124 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 21240 dias fijos 125 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 21420 dias fijos 126 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 21600 dias fijos 127 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 21780 dias fijos 128 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 21960 dias fijos 129 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 22140 dias fijos 130 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 22320 dias fijos 131 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 22500 dias fijos 132 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 22680 dias fijos 133 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 22860 dias fijos 134 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 23040 dias fijos 135 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 23220 dias fijos 136 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 23400 dias fijos 137 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 23580 dias fijos 138 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 23760 dias fijos 139 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 23940 dias fijos 140 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 24120 dias fijos 141 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 24300 dias fijos 142 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 24480 dias fijos 143 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 24660 dias fijos 144 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 24840 dias fijos 145 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 25020 dias fijos 146 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 25200 dias fijos 147 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 25380 dias fijos 148 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 25560 dias fijos 149 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 25740 dias fijos 150 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 25920 dias fijos 151 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 26100 dias fijos 152 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 26280 dias fijos 153 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 26460 dias fijos 154 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 26640 dias fijos 155 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 26820 dias fijos 156 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 27000 dias fijos 157 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 27180 dias fijos 158 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 27360 dias fijos 159 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 27540 dias fijos 160 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 27720 dias fijos 161 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 27900 dias fijos 162 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 28080 dias fijos 163 1/2 2 o/o
Depositos a 28260 dias fijos 164 1/2 2

London reviewing the market for property and real estate in England during the year 1895. For the last three years there has not been such a reaction in the English property market and in the London house market as last year, and we attribute this to the millions made in England in the South African mines. Some few years ago the Revd. Mr. Buckland of Torrington told us of farms in Devonshire that were offering to be rented for the mere payment of the taxes, and no tenants could be found. One of the finest estates in Westmeath, Knockdrin, was offering for sale at a less price than what the Messrs. Duggan paid at that time for the Lezica Estancia, and one party who had made a fortune in Buenos Aires as a sheep-farmer gave 20,000 pounds for a nice property in Ireland which a couple of years ago we were told was not worth £5,000. On the road to Mr. Augier's at Swords we passed 3 years ago a magnificent property, beautiful park, for miles and miles walled all along the road with a residential mansion which had belonged to a once wealthy Dublin baker named Manders; the place had been just sold for a less price than one of our quintas in Belgrano, and was bought by a widow from Cardiff for £4,000. But we must reserve for another chapter the list of some of the great properties sold in England last year, as it may interest many of our readers; and we shall also touch on the very large sales of property in this country in the year 1895. There are thousands of square leagues of the finest pasture land in the whole world still offering in the far South. Had we another Father Fahy in Buenos Aires to-day, we know who would be the buyers.

CARNIVAL.

The three days' racketing is finally over and Buenos Aires again resumes its everyday routine. Water throwing in every shape and form held supreme sway during the whole time. We may say that the corsos in Calle Florida, one of the most fashionable quarters, are now dead and only a thing of the past, yet, the corsos in the Avenida de Mayo, Callao, Santa Fé, and Calle E. Rios, the widest streets in the city were by no means an improvement on a success during the three evenings. The crowds of people, the enormous number of carriages and masqueraders had more room to circulate than in the narrow Calle Florida, but all the old familiar features of the narrow street corsos were lost. The electric light in the Avenida de Mayo gave additional brilliancy to the gay scene. The corsos in Calle Santa Fé lasted from seven in the evening until midnight. The best adorned houses in the Calle Santa Fé were those belonging to Atalaya Roca, Belgrano y Primitiva de Gas, the Club Pícar, Echagüe, Madrid and Remond.

No fewer than eighteen societies took part in the corsos on the three nights. These societies were: Juventud Liberal, Crucero Argentino, Cosmopolita de Artesanos, Lucero del Plata, Centro Union de Pelotistas, Nacion Cambudand, Lucero Argentino, Salamanca Primitiva, Ocarini Italiani, Juventud Argentina, Turcos de Barracas al Norte, Estudiantina del Plata, Negros Unidos, Estrella Argentina, Juventud Elida, Los Harapientes, Estrella del Plata and Acorazado Garibaldi. The carriages occupied by José Scotti, Baschieri, Amadeo Maraball, Magnay, Barbieri, and Mejías were remarkable for the elegant manner in which they were adorned. The prizes will be distributed to the winners next Saturday evening.

The biggest crush of all the corsos was in the Avenida de Mayo, where the policemen did anything but attend properly to their duty. The corsos in Calle Callao and the corsos in Flores were also splendid. The last mentioned one was the smallest of all but the most select. Splendid balls were given by the following clubs: Progreso, El Plata, Lago di Como, Juventud Española, Jose Verdi, Les Enfants des Bergeres. Besides these there were masked balls in the Opera, Politeama, Pabellon Argentino, Skating Rink and Onrubia.

The same gaiety and frolics took place in the suburbs: San Fernando, San Isidro and Tigre shone out in the brilliancy of their corsos, and the private balls given by many of the best known families will be talked of and remembered for many a day to come. Water throwing on a big scale took place in the Boca, where not a single person in dry apparel could be seen for love or money. It was just the same as living in the bed of a river. Hoses were used in some places, more than one innocent passer-by being knocked on his back by an unexpected shower of water, not overleaving either.

Carts loaded down with Italians and their families were also a prominent feature of the day, whilst they were not a paragon of good taste. Not a single colour of the rainbow being missing.

The balconies and "palcos" erected at different intervals along the Avenida de Mayo threatened to collapse, unable to hold the crowd of noisy, half frantic spectators, whilst faces of men, women, and children peeped through every available window and balcony of the big houses, street urchins and "vateranos" climbed the lamp-posts, others got the loan of ladders, and propping them up against the walls, sat there all night.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

NORTH v. SOUTH.

This, the classic match of the season, was played at Palermo on Monday and Tuesday, and resulted in the complete annihilation of the Northerners, who were defeated by no less than an innings and 155 runs, the North compiling 81 and 122 runs as the result of two innings, whilst the South closed with 5 wickets down for the magnificent total of 358.

It may seem invidious to be over critical over such a game; but it must be confessed the North were utterly unable to make a show in any point of the game, through want of practice, as they had excellent material, certainly as good if not better than the South, but lacking the most essential part of the game—practice. Their fielding, with very meagre exception, was very loose, and their bowling not much better. The South team was of course almost exclusively a batting one, but who would have expected them to knock up over 350 runs for 5 wickets. If the North cannot get some practice, bring all their bowling and a wicket-keeper, they can never hope to make a show here against men playing all the season through, and picked from a very choice selection. Now to come down to the minutiae. Boyd and Gifford stand out as the top scorers, though their cricket was far from charming, the former having had two lives in his 82 and only shewing a command on the off-side, whilst Gifford, going in with bowling all broken to pieces, put on his runs slowly, indebted to slack fielding for a very large share of them, and was several times beaten by the ball; it is true that in his solid compilation he gave not the slightest chance of a shadow in the field but he gave innumerable chances of being stumped had there been a wicket-keeper. It might be urged that in this case he would not have left his ground, but as we have seen him do it and pay the penalty, it is an open case. E. R. Gifford comes next with 62, but as he spooned up on an easy one to third man, the second ball he received, his innings will not bear much analysis; all his runs, perhaps without exception, were made by late cuts. J. O. Anderson comes next, and his innings was certainly the most finished of the lot, as he never went out of the ground, played the bowling with finished ease and hit all round with equal facility; he made one bad stroke which gave a hard chance to short leg, but otherwise it was perfect cricket—a pleasure to look on at. Dillon's 80 was well deserved, made off fresh bowling, and without fault. As to the Northern batting, what there was of it was very good against fresh bowling and very keen fielding; the mistake they made was hitting at the loose balls before they got set, as this generally proved their downfall. They preferred to play cricket even though out of practice, and paid the penalty. As we have already remarked, there is the material to make the South "sit up," very straight, but they are bringing all their men and do some work with bat and ball before they come. The attendance of spectators, especially ladies, on both days was very large, quite a novel one for a cricket match in this country.

FIRST DAY.

Winning the spin the North Captain followed the custom and sent in F. Leach and Dr. White to face Moscrop and S. Anderson, the start being anything but propitious for the visitors, Leach putting the second ball sent down right into R. E. H. Anderson's hands at third man—1 wicket and no runs. White followed him almost immediately, bowled Anderson, and N. Leach and Martin got together and made the only stand effected by the North. N. Leach began by putting a life in the long field from J. O. Anderson, but the latter only got to running hard and was unable to retain. The two now began to make things very lively scoring freely from either side and nearly all boundaries, which brought up the 20 and a change in the attack, Gifford for Anderson. But the batsmen and especially Martin, shewed a great partiality for E. R.'s trundling, keeping him continually on the frontiers, the North bowler driving him twice in succession to the railway boundary, one a magnificent hit that pitched almost on top of the wire. Garrod was then ordered on to slacken the runs. But the change came from the other end where Anderson, who relieved Moscrop, sent Martin down one that rose fast on the leg side, the batsman being unable to get bat away in time and falling a victim to Dillon at short leg. He had made 35 out of 59 by very taking cricket, without a fault, his driving and leg-hitting being equally good. And then the rot began again, 4 wickets going down for an addition of only 12 runs. N. Leach followed Martin almost immediately and his dismissal was also caused by Dillon at short leg, a very smart catch, indeed, as the batsman sent him the ball hard and low. P. Bury was bowled playing forward to Anderson and Willis dispatched by a trimming ball, a bailer from Garrod, whilst H. Bury after a nice cut for a brace put one up to third man. This left Keyworth and R. Dorning together, but neither seemed to be in the humour and Keyworth after putting Garrod to the leg boundary was taken in the slips. H. Dorning who succeeded gave little trouble playing on to Garrod whilst his brother followed him a little later beautifully taken by Moscrop at mid-on—a remarkably fine catch that few expected to see brought off, this closing the innings for the poor total of 81.

After lunch had been duly disposed of the South began their innings with Garrod and Dillon to the bowling of White and Dorning, the start being almost similar to that of their opponents, as with only a couple of runs on Garrod, gave the bowler a chance that was very promptly accepted and Boyd joined. The Flores pair playing very carefully, runs at first came very slowly, principally from Boyd who every now and then cut to the boundary, Dillon being content to watch the bowling and tire R. When they got a bit set, however, they put on runs apace, and caused several changes in the bowling, but the 90 went up before they were separated, Dillon playing on to Martin for a very correct 30, having made no bad strokes and only giving one chance in slips, when he had made 23. Boyd meantime had scored very fast but did not play anything like good cricket, skying one to leg, the must have been held had there being a fielder there at all, getting an unexpected life at third man when his score stood at 47 and continually stepping out to drive, without catching on, a luxury he thought himself entitled to as the wicket keeper stood well back. But if he did not play with bat straight enough to drive, his cutting was tremendous hard and so well timed that he never seemed to miss a ball to the off. With J. O. Anderson in the run getting got fast and furious, and what with Boyd's cutting and J. O.'s lightning the northern fielders had a very disheartening time of it. The Flores man was again missed when he had made 75 and J. O. Anderson as usual put one up tamely to leg, but short leg having to run back to it just

got in time to belate, a very easy chance over such a game; but it must be confessed the North were utterly unable to make a show in any point of the game, through want of practice, as they had excellent material, certainly as good if not better than the South, but lacking the most essential part of the game—practice. Their fielding, with very meagre exception, was very loose, and their bowling not much better. The South team was of course almost exclusively a batting one, but who would have expected them to knock up over 350 runs for 5 wickets. If the North cannot get some practice, bring all their bowling and a wicket-keeper, they can never hope to make a show here against men playing all the season through, and picked from a very choice selection. Now to come down to the minutiae. Boyd and Gifford stand out as the top scorers, though their cricket was far from charming, the former having had two lives in his 82 and only shewing a command on the off-side, whilst Gifford, going in with bowling all broken to pieces, put on his runs slowly, indebted to slack fielding for a very large share of them, and was several times beaten by the ball; it is true that in his solid compilation he gave not the slightest chance of a shadow in the field but he gave innumerable chances of being stumped had there been a wicket-keeper. It might be urged that in this case he would not have left his ground, but as we have seen him do it and pay the penalty, it is an open case. E. R. Gifford comes next with 62, but as he spooned up on an easy one to third man, the second ball he received, his innings will not bear much analysis; all his runs, perhaps without exception, were made by late cuts. J. O. Anderson comes next, and his innings was certainly the most finished of the lot, as he never went out of the ground, played the bowling with finished ease and hit all round with equal facility; he made one bad stroke which gave a hard chance to short leg, but otherwise it was perfect cricket—a pleasure to look on at. Dillon's 80 was well deserved, made off fresh bowling, and without fault. As to the Northern batting, what there was of it was very good against fresh bowling and very keen fielding; the mistake they made was hitting at the loose balls before they got set, as this generally proved their downfall. They preferred to play cricket even though out of practice, and paid the penalty. As we have already remarked, there is the material to make the South "sit up," very straight, but they are bringing all their men and do some work with bat and ball before they come. The attendance of spectators, especially ladies, on both days was very large, quite a novel one for a cricket match in this country.

SECOND DAY.

James and E. R. Gifford, the not outs, continued their innings to the bowling of White and Dorning the first five or six overs not yielding as many runs and all the time the first aim of the note was a drive to the railway boundary by James Gifford that lobbed slowly along and passing through the fieldsmen's hands was ticked off 4; and then matters woke up a bit. James Gifford made some hard drives and E. R. Gifford some nice cuts. The fielding was slack and bowling loose and without anything particularly worth mentioning in the batting, the South ran up his century and immediately declared the innings closed, the score standing at 358 and with 5 wickets still to fall, E. R. Gifford's score being 62 not out.

After lunch White and Willis went out to commence the second venture for the North and again the start was disastrous. G. S. Anderson bowling White off his pads third ball. Martin joined, but had only 5 to his credit when he was taken in slips, the ball going to Moscrop off R. E. Anderson's hands. F. Leach was next in and we had some very lively cricket, both men putting on runs apace and from each side, as though Moscrop suffered most, Anderson also got roughly treated getting two boundaries hit off him from successive balls. James Gifford then let off Willis at point a hard cut very low down to left hand which was well stopped and as a little later the batsman repeated the stroke, but sent the ball straight and higher, he did not escape this time, retiring for a very vigorous 25. The two Leachs then got together and made things livelier than ever, batting all round the wicket in splendid style, till Norman Leach opened to Garrod, and missing, put the ball into Syer's hands as third man. Bury had only made 2 when he was run out, and F. Leach falling a victim to James Gifford at point off almost a similar stroke to that of Willis, the game was as good as over, the remaining men giving little trouble. Total of the innings 122, in which there were 18 extras. The following are the scores:—

North, 1st Innings.

<i>North, 2nd Innings.</i>		
Dr White b G S Anderson.....		0
H A Willis ct J Gifford b G Anderson.....		25
F M Martin ct Moscrop b G Anderson.....		5
F Leach ct J Gifford b G Anderson.....		39
N Leach b Syer b Garrod.....		21
P O Bury run out.....		2
A H Knight ct Garrod b G S Anderson.....		1
H Bury run out.....		2
T E Keyworth b Garrod.....		2
R Dorning not out.....		0
H Dorning ct Boyd b Garrod.....		7
Extras.....		18
Total.....		122

North, 2nd Innings.

<i>South</i>	<i>1st inn.</i>
J. R. Garrod, ct. and b. White...	3
B. J. Dillon, b. Martin.....	30
A. Boyd, ct. H. Dorning, b Willis	82
J. O. Anderson. ct. H. Bury, b.	
Martin	43
J. Gifford, not out.....	100
R. E. H. Anderson, ct. F. Leach,	
b. White.....	23
E. R. Gifford, not out.....	62

South

J. B. Garrod, ct. and b. White	3
B. J. Dillon, b. Martin	80
A. Boyd, ct. H. Dorning, b. Willis	82
J. O. Anderson, ct. H. Bury, b. Martin	43
J. Gifford, not out	100
R. E. H. Anderson, ct. F. Leach, b. White	23
E. R. Gifford, not out	62

A. Anderson	
B. B. Syer	
G. S. Anderson	did not bat
K. Moscrop	
Byes 7-Leg byes 7-wides 1	15
Total	358*

*Innings declared closed.

ANALYSIS OF SOUTH BATTING.

Dillon, B. J.	2 fours, 6 twos, 10 singles.
Boyd, A. B.	8 fours, 1 three, 11 twos, 25 singles.
Anderson, J. O.	7 fours, 5 twos, 5 singles.
Anderson, R. E.	2 fours, 2 threes, 3 twos, 3 singles.
James Gifford	12 fours, 5 threes, 6 twos, 25 singles.
E. R. Gifford	3 fours, 3 threes, 12 twos, 17 singles.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

North 1st Innings.				
	b.	r.	m.	w.
G. S. Anderson	92	29	9	7
K. Moscrop	55	13	5	0
E. R. Gifford	20	20	1	0
J. R. Garrod	50	7	3	0

South 1st Innings.				
	b.	r.	m.	w.
J. White	195	115	6	2
H. Dorning	125	54	9	0
F. M. Martin	135	70	4	2
P. C. Bury	20	12	0	0
H. A. Willis	95	55	6	1
H. Bury	40	25	1	0
F. Keyworth	20	12	0	0
H. Dorning	bowled	wide		

South 2nd Innings.				
	b.	r.	m.	w.
G. S. Anderson	105	40	9	5
K. Moscrop	50	40	1	0
J. R. Garrod	53	24	3	3

Team representing Flores to-day in match versus Tucuman. Play on arrival of 10.30 train at Flores.

RACES AT HURLINGHAM.

Favoured by splendid weather the Hurlingham Club held their first meeting of the season yesterday. The attendance was very select and the stand presented quite a picturesque aspect by so many ladies who lent a good deal to make the outing an agreeable one. Amongst the visitors we noticed Mrs. and Miss Thurst, Mrs. and Miss Oyley, Mrs. Carlisle, Mr. John Langdon, Mrs. Medway, General Clarke, and many others. Altogether, the day could not have been better, as the programme turned out so well, that the different events were full of interest to the lookers. Our friend Mr. Boyd resumed his post again as starter and well he performed his duty all through. Fields were abundant in most events and betting went on pretty briskly, dividends turning out satisfactorily to most backers. Great praise is also due to the Committee who were not behind in offering every available comfort to the guests.

The following are the details:—

The Hopeful Stakes.

Maiden Sweepstakes for ponies of 14 h. or under that have never won a flat race at Hurlingham. Distance 500 metres.

Mr. R. W. Anderson's Chacarero	75
Mr. F. Furber's Epsom (Balfour)	75
Baron Heintze's Victoria Cross (owner)	72
Also ran—Notout, The Count, Boy, Zee, Boston and Larrikin.	
At the first attempt Mr. McMoran was unhipped from his horse Zee, but happily not suffering any contusions was able to mount again.	
With a fair start the lot got away with Chacarero and Epsom at the head of their field, the former keeping up the lead and winning by ¼ length. Epsom 2nd and Victoria Cross 3rd.	

Sport—Chacarero \$7.95; Placé 4.25. Epsom 2.80; Victoria Cross 34.90.

The Opening Sweepstakes.
For ponies or geldings of 14 h. 2 in. or under which have never won a flat race under Hurlingham rules. Distance 800 metres.

Mr. A. N. Linares' Guarani (Balfour)	78
Mr. McMoran's Glenagarry (owner)	78
Baron Heintze's Victoria Cross (owner)	69
Also ran—Gaucha, Whitefoot and Lifeboat.	

Lifeboat took up the lead at the fall of the flag with Guarani and Victoria Cross as nearest attendants. When rounding into the straight Guarani got at the head of affairs and went in by only a short neck from Glenagarry who came with full vigour at the postlock. Victoria Cross a good 3rd.

Sport—Guarani 7.60; Placé 4.50. Glenagarry 40.25.

The Flying Handicap.

Handicap for ponies of 56 in. or under. Distance 500 metres.

Mr. F. Furber's Epsom (Balfour)	78
Mr. T. B. Pearson's Ramadan (owner)	72
Mr. R. W. Anderson's Chacarero (owner)	75
Also ran—El Pobre, Whitelegs, Trent, Larrikin, Cumbra, Robert the Devil, Combate, and Dr. Jamison.	
First away was Chacarero, followed closely by Ramadan, Whitelegs and Larrikin. When well in the straight Epsom got through his field and went on to win a well-riden race 1 ¼ length from Ramadan. Chacarero 2nd.	
Sport—Epsom \$18.00; Placé 2.50. Ramadan 2.40; Chacarero 2.80.	

The Galloway Sweepstakes.

Handicap for ponies or geldings of 14 h. 2 in. or under. Distance 1,500 metres.	
Mr. F. B. Pearson's Ramadan (Hicks)	61
Mr. F. G. Balfour's Trafalgar (owner)	72

Mr. F. Turber's Archiduc (Anderson) 78 3
Also ran—Lifeboat.
At the second attempt the flag fell to a fair start from which Ramadan shewed in front first with Archiduc and Lifeboat at his heels and Trafalgar last. When rounding the lower bend, Archiduc got in front of the leader who fell back third. In the straight, however, Ramadan came again with fresh efforts and won a good race by 1 length. Trafalgar 2nd, Archiduc 3rd.

Sport—Ramadan \$9.60.
The Stables Stakes.
Handicap for ponies of 4h. or under. Distance 1200 metres.

Mr. E. Hick's Whitelegs (owner)	71
Mr. C. W. Birchall's Combate (owner)	62
Mr. F. Deoux's Boy (Amador)	70
Also ran—Trent and The Murphy.	
Boy took up the lead with unusual speed by putting a couple of lengths between himself and the rest. After running for about 700 metres Whitelegs and Trent closed up to the leader who soon had shot his bolt being passed by Whitelegs who took command in the straight and got home an easy winner by a good length. Combate a good 2nd and Boy 3rd.	

PORT WORKS ATHLETIC SPORTS.

These sports took place on Monday last on the ground of the Retiro Athletic Club, and provided an excellent day's amusement for the large number of spectators present. Most of the events were keenly contested, and some caused great fun, notably the sack race, in which, as usual, many of the competitors fell and the grassy pole, in which competition only two managed to reach the end, the remainder dropping ignominiously into the water. The day was very warm and the resources of the Criterion were severely tried, the demand for refreshments being so great that at the finish there was not even a glass of water left.

150 Yards (Handicap).

R. Dagger	1
W. Brunt	2
J. Graves	3

A most exciting race, won by a few inches only.

Throwing the Hammer (Handicap).

W. Brunt	1
J. Holmes	2
A. Leneham	3

Brunt threw 60 ft. 2 inches, winning by the inches.

Girls' Race (Under 12).

Maud Holdman	1
Ada Holdman	2
Edith Holdman	3

Boys' Race (Under 12).

Canali	1
Prandi	2
Stone	3

Girls' Race (Over 12).

Miss Stone	1
Miss Holdman	2
Miss Jackson	3

Boys' Race (Over 12).

A. Crow	1
D. Usanta	2
J. Stone	3

Ladies' Race.

Mrs. Green	1
Mrs. James	2

Mrs. Green won in good style, leaving the rest of the competitors far behind.

Tug of War.

Four teams entered for this event, and it produced a most exciting contest. Mr. Crawford's team having a very hard tussle with the Spanish team in the final, but managed to win.

100 Yards (Members).

E. O. Sullivan	1
W. Brown	2
J. H. Talbot	3

In the first heat, H. Brown and Talbot ran a dead heat, and the final was most exciting, O'Sullivan just winning.

Sack Race.

H. Yates	1
E. Smith	2
J. Robson	3

Won easily.

Greasy Pole.

J. Dowling	1
Capt. Paul	2

Long Jump.

J. H. Talbot	1
J. Holmes	2

440 Yards (Members).

E. O'Sullivan	1
J. Lang	2
E. Smith	3

O'Sullivan had this race in hand from the start and won easily.

Consolation Race.

J. Barmili	1
J. Midgely	2
M. Start	3

A splendid race, Barmili only just winning.

After the sports, Mr. F. J. Reeves, Captain of the Club, presented the prizes, which were very numerous and well selected.

PICNIC TO CHILDREN OF THE BOCA MISSION.

On Tuesday last the Victoria Convalescent Home came nobly to the front and shewed one of the many ways in which this Institution can be made most useful. For the first time the children of the Boca Mission were taken to the Home and enjoyed the pleasures of a picnic and a happy day in the beautiful grounds that should be better known to the British community. Arrangements had been made by Mr. Wilkes with the Great Southern Railway so that the children, one hundred and forty in all, and their parents and other members of their families, were carried to Llavallol station, and shortly after ten o'clock the grounds of the Home were invaded by the holiday makers. Plain and substantial meals were provided in abundance, fresh milk by the hundred litres was poured in and nothing was wanting to complete the pleasure of the day. Games of every kind almost were indulged in, races, tug-o-war, kiss-in-the-ring, foot ball and many amusements too numerous to mention, so that when six in the evening came many little tired and happy ones were not sorry that resting time was close at hand. Before leaving, when some most touching hymns were sung, and then addressing all present he explained he hoped the experiment would be repeated on some future occasion, and calling

The victory of the United Irish Team in the cricket field during the holidays created a tremendous sensation and led to much shamrock-drowning as a preliminary canter for the 17th prox. The victory was as much a surprise as the breaking of the roulette bank at Mar del Plata by our senior editor, who never before in his life had staked a cent on it or any other game.

The silence of the grave reigned in the Government House yesterday, and officials, high and low, were conspicuous by their absence. There was not even a rumour amongst the sable porters. So much for Carnival!

The public schools were reopened yesterday, but the small fry, like their elders, were sleeping off the effects of Carnival, and there was scarcely a boy or girl in any of them.

The grateful news was cabled yesterday that the new Argentine ironclad Garibaldi had made her trial trip with the most brilliant results and is now ready to sail for the Plate. Her speed is much higher than contracted for.

There were some enlivening rumours from Montevideo yesterday as to a possible and probable patriotic pro-voy on the B.O. bank of Jordan. Dr. Davimioso Terra is the stormy petrel of the occasion and he has been traced across the frontier in disguise, under the name of the Spanish equivalent of that fine old name Jones, "id est" Gonzalez. The question is has B.O. patriotism got a "rara avis" in Terra, as most B.O. regenerators have been very unfortunate in recent years.

We much regret to announce the death of Mrs. Vasena at the early age of 41. Deceased was a remarkably clever and brilliant Italian lady well-known in our banking and business world. She was an invaluable help to her husband, Mr. P. Vasena, in conducting his large and well-known business establishment, iron-foundry, etc. Mrs. Vasena had entire charge of the counting house, transacted all affairs with bankers, closed the exchange operations and attended to the foreign correspondence. We tender to the sorrowing husband and his twelve children our sincere condolence in their terrible bereavement.

We had the pleasure yesterday of a visit from Mr. Epitasio del Campo, Secretary of the Commission of the National Lottery, who explained to us why a certain amount of the lottery profits was paid out to the German Hospital, whilst the British Hospital and other institutions were overlooked. Mr. Del Campo states that during the month of January thirty days notice was published and given that all charitable institutions, native and foreign should send to the Lottery Committee the claims they might urge for a share in the profits of the lottery. Of all the foreign charitable institutions only two answered that notice, viz. the German Hospital and the Dames de la Piedad. Thus those left out in the cold were to blame themselves. We should suggest to the British Hospital Committee to look into the matter.

A little girl 3 years of age, named Concepcion Palavecini, was yesterday run over and fearfully injured by a tram-truck in Calle Pichincha between Pavon and Constitucion.

We have much pleasure in welcoming back Commander Guillermo Nunes of the Argentine Navy, after a thrice around the world cruise in the small steamer La Prensa to the South Atlantic to the Straits of Magellan, through all the canals of Fireland, and as far as Cape Horn. Commander Nunes has taken many photographs of Tierra del Fuego and promises to publish an account of his interesting voyage. He was accompanied during the expedition by Lieutenant Thomas H. Mulhall.

Our genial colleague Sport and Pastime in chronicling the magnificent hand-down victory of the U. I. P. over the Bohemians casts an imputation on the genuineness of the team that we are at a loss to account for unless it concludes that the one Englishman effects the nationality of his ten colleagues. One bad apple (no allusion made or meant) we know will contaminate a whole basketful, but we have to learn yet that one Englishman is able to assimilate 10 Irishmen. Or perhaps our colleague repudiates the idea of an Irishman that is not called Pat and lacks the red hair. It is only a question of STANDARD OF COURSE.

The Chilean Minister in Montevideo, Dr. Morla Vicuña, held a long interview to-day with President Uribe and Dr. Alcorta. The Secretary of the Chilean Legation here, Mr. Errazuriz, was also present.

The Revd. Dr. Smith A. M. will preach on Sunday, March 1st, at the Estancia Milagro, Craig Station, F. C. S.

The Athenaeum Kermesse at Montevideo is now open to the public and promises to be as great a success as its officially supported predecessor was a fiasco. The *Montevideo Times* says:—"The Exhibition this year is of novel and effective design, being the shape of a crescent, facing the centre of the Plaza and with square towers at the two extremities. Not only is better display thus provided for the articles, but it forms a convenient amphitheatre for musical and other performances. Of the articles offered we cannot yet speak, not having seen them, but we do not doubt they will be of a high and varied description, the public having responded liberally to the appeal for donations. Mr. W. D. Evans is again one of the most liberal of donors, and his gifts will occupy a large proportion of the show-space. We understand that the cedulas, which are in a new and more convenient form, will be in the proportion of one prize to two blanks, and in addition there will be a separate series of "bad luck" cedulas, in the same proportion, one of which may be drawn gratuitously by any one unlucky enough to buy five blanks of the ordinary cedulas. These "bad luck" cedulas will contain some of the best prizes. There will also be the inevitable racing game or "sport" and other attractive side-shows."

Another big mine of wealth for the Plate, and a small source of income for every "hijo de vecino" who is able to get outside some dozens of peaches every day while the fruit is in season. In California it has been found that peach stones burr as well as the best coal, and give out more heat in proportion to weight. The stones taken out of the fruit to be tinned or dried are collected and sold at the rate of £3 per ton. Immense heaps of this novel kind of fuel are stacked at some railway stations in that State.

At the fire in La Plata the other night the officers and men of the R. M. S. Clyde behaved so splendidly and lent such valuable assistance that a Commission of in-

MACKINLAY Rhos.
Succesores de Mackinlay & Zimmermann
BROKERS AUCTIONEERS
and General Commission Agents
Agents of the Pierce Artesian Well Company.
San Martin 92, (altos)

R H E N S

MINERAL WATER

FROM RHENS ON RHINE
Sole Importers **STAUDT & CO.** 665-Piedad-67

Messrs. A. GEBBIE & Co.

Have always IN STOCK a SELECT ASSORTMENT of

Dress Materials, Flannel Shirtings, Flannellettes, Prints, SATEENS, ZEPHYRS, HORROCKS and CREWSDRON'S CALICO SHEETINGS & LONG CLOTHS Also a large variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hosiery & Undercloth

In the Tailoring Department

We are showing a fine selection of English, Scotch and Irish Tweed suitable for the season.

At Moderate Prices.
A. GEBBIE & Co
185-CALLE DEFENSA-189

CERVEZA

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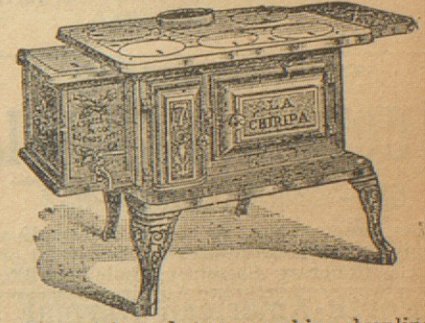
664-CANGALLO-664

English and American Stoves

Ranges

Styles and Sizes to suit every one.

Largest stock in South America



Our celebrated stoves combine cleanliness and perfection in cooking. They will burn any fuel with economy. All grates, bricks and spare parts kept, also Agate Iron-ware cooking utensils.

T. Murray y Cia.

Exporters & Importers of Live Stock

Will undertake on behalf of owners the entire charge of shipments to, and sale in, England of cattle and sheep; making liberal advances on same, engaging freight, supplying fodder, attendance etc. For full particulars apply at our offices

Calle Cangallo 456

664 j 18 xp

Royal Belfast Ginger Ale

Royal Belfast Ginger Beer

ENGLISH SODA WATER

MINERAL WATERS

BRANDT & GELZER

844-MEJICO-844

Unico Agente en Rosario

E. MYLIUS, Sta. Fé 640

290 f6 m6

Hotel Continental

450 - 25 DE MAYO - 454

Newly opened. Large number of apart-

ments for families, and well furnished and

ventilated rooms for single-men, with or

without board. Splendid Dining Saloons

with view to the river. First class cuisine.

Board given per month. Bar and reading

room. Baths. Moderate charges.

The Proprietors

J. y F. BALZER.

621 12 xp

Live Stock for Export

To Brazil and Europe,

AND FOR INVERNADA.

Fodder for Animals on voyage

delivered on board.

A. Stewart & Bofel

343-Calle Piedad-343.

683118xp

RAILWAY ITEMS.

TRAFFIC RETURNS.
Cordoba and North Western Railway
for the week ended Feb. 11th:-
1896 1895 Increase
Miles open... 95 95 -
Receipts of week \$4805 \$5237 \$431
Do. per mile. \$50.58 \$55.13 \$4.55
From 1st Jan... \$23611 \$24265 \$8553

The Finance Minister has decided that the Southern Railway must pay \$7545. difference accrued in wharfage and storage dues which it owes the Customs.

The National Railway Board has expressed the opinion that the exporters of live-stock should not be made to pay for delay in unloading waggons and that more haulage power should be provided in the port. This decision has been come to in reply to a petition and complaint from several live-stock exporters as to the delay are of waggons in the port.

Special Notices.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE BOYS' ORPHANAGE.

	\$	%
Michael Brennan (San Antonio).....	20.00	
Mrs. Tormey.....	100.00	
Collected by Mrs. E. Tormey:		
Thomas Gaynor.....	100.00	
James Nale.....	20.00	
Mrs. Crowley, for her children.....	100.00	
Mrs. Leadon.....	5.00	
Mr. P. Ham.....	200.00	
Mr. L. Kenny.....	60.00	
Collected by Mrs. Scallion, Miss Pitt and Mrs. Bogan of Rojas, and by Miss Fay of Salto.....	138.00	
Spent in Bazaar preparations in Rojas.....	30.65	
Balance handed over by Miss Ballester.....	107.95	107.95
Total.....	712.35	
Paid to Juan Constantini for semi-surgente well.....	200.00	
Remaining total.....	512.35	
Consul Bridgett, his subscription for 1895.....	50.00	
	\$ 562.35	

767. Feb. 17-20

When you buy Vichy Lozenges don't take anything but the Vichy Etat trademark. These are the only genuine ones. 754 Feb. 19-20.

To-night at 8.15 p.m. at the American Church the weekly hour of song and prayer and scripture exposition will be conducted by Dr. McLaughlin. Subject: "The Unsearchable riches of Christ. All welcome.

HOTELS.

The following visitors arrived yesterday:-

Francisco—Justiniano Adalid from Rosario, Horacio Martinez from Chascomus, Julio Milane from Chascomus, Juan J. Leonard from Chacabuco, Edmundo Perkins from Chacabuco, Enrique Bargas from the city and Rosario Aquila from the city.

Britannia—Anderson, Gelsi, Boroman, O'Curry, Emerson, Williams, Roma—Antonio Margani from 25 de Mayo, Mariano Fernandez from 25 de Mayo, Augusto Sarabelli from Rosario, Amadeo Rebut from Cañuelas, A. Masette from La Plata, Benicio Baigorria from Cordoba, Juan C. Torres from Pergamino and Seirra from Pergamino.

Espanol—Angel Garcia, Mr. Williams, Luis Lozza, Gregorio Vallerados, and Luis Matamoros.

Deux Mondes—Francisco Grajuela from Montevideo, Paul Roosen from Europe, Miss Guntter from Europe, Heribert Maclean from Europe, Joaquin Ramos from Montevideo, Hermann Amelung from Rosario and J. C. Pepper from Rosario.

Universal—Agustin L. Sanchez and family, Doctor Fernando de Arias, Carlos Galan and son, J. Torres, Bernin de la Fuente and Mrs. Went Tavorer.

The capital of the Brazilian republic cannot be a very pleasant place to live in just at present, judging from what our English contemporary there says of it—"Prices of nearly all kinds of prime necessities continue to rise, and persons of limited means are finding it more difficult to solve the problem of living within their incomes. The people are paying dearly for the luxury of having had a dictator. During the past week there has been a perfect epidemic of crime in this city, no less than three murders having been committed in a single day, and five during the week."

We have so many Falstaffian subscribers who sigh to be as thin as a "baston" that we think a perusal of the following paragraph should prove a warning to them:—"A Berlin Professor has just discovered that for fat persons to employ any means whatever to reduce their flesh is likely to injure their health and shorten their lives. Among other examples of the disastrous effects of the cures of obesity, he cites the case of a well known dramatic artist, who, not content with the opulence of form which Nature had given him, became so thin that he died in consequence. But it is not the treatment alone that is dangerous. Scarcely has the man the opportunity to enjoy his diminishing obesity, before disquieting symptoms begin their appearance, his humour alters, he becomes nervous, impressionable, and from day to day he has no more the feeling of being in his natural state. It seems to be clearly proved that we can not make ourselves thin with impunity. Nature creates the fat and the lean, and it is the part of wisdom for one and the other to resign themselves to their condition."

We salute our now contemporary *La Union* of Villa Catina, which starts in life as the organ of the "aburridos" of that interesting village, who, we fear, must be rather numerous, as it is not the liveliest place under the sun, nor ever likely to become so. A jolly row in the Centro Social has been the only soul-stirring thing in the village for a month past; but the sudden death of the local "banda de musica" has cast a gloom over the whole community, just when they most required its services, to neutralize the depressing effect of a "bacalao" and beans diet during Lent. "Such is the life," as some of our colleagues say.

As will be seen by reference to our advertisement columns, Messrs. Colven and Co., the well known sanitary fitters, have removed to Cuyo 467.

THE Buchanan Blend

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Refreshment Department, May 14th, 1893.
To Messrs. James Buchanan & Co. Scotch Whisky Merchants, London, E. C.

Gentlemen:

I have very great pleasure in bearing testimony to the high-class quality of the Scotch Whisky that you supply to this Department, and which gives the greatest satisfaction.

Herewith please find official order for quantity at present required, and which is good enough to forward at your early convenience.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM AGGAS,
Manager.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Refreshment Department, 18th Dec. 1895
Messrs. James Buchanan & Co., 20 Bucklersburg, E.C.

Gentlemen:

I have the pleasure to inform you that the Chairman of the Refreshment Committee, The Hon. Sydney Herbert, M. P., has instructed me to appoint you to supply Scotch Whisky to this Department until further notice.

Enclosed please find official order for quantity at present required.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours faithfully,
W. CROFTON SAUNDERS,
Manager.

SOLE IMPORTERS

C. R. SIMONS & Co.

148-Peru-152

DO

NOT

FAIL to attend

THE CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing Monday, Feb. 10th

POR 15 DAYS ONLY.

THE ENGLISH

580-CANGALLO-580.

The earliest comers secure the biggest bargains.

ENGLISH

FURNITURE

BRASS

BEDSTEADS

An immense Assortment just unpacked

Prices from \$83.

H. C. THOMPSON & Co.

380-ARTES-380

STEAM FACTORY 1656-CUYO-1656

J. R. RAMSAY y Cia.

Succesores of

Vinda de Diego T. Ramsay,

Wool, Produce, Cereals and Live Stock

Brokers and Consignees.

576-Calle Piedras-576

BUENOS AYRES. 216 xajp

A la Ciudad de Londres

Tienda la mas vasta y la mejor surtida de Buenos Aires. Avenida de Mayo, Calle Peru, Calle Victoria
Fuera Casa en Buenos Aires habiendo establecido el sistema de vender todo a CONFIANZA y a PRECIO FIJO lo que le ha valido un éxito sin igual hasta hoy
LUNES 27 de Enero y dias siguientes principiara la venta de los articulos de Carnaval
CARNIVAL

OCASIONES
Avisamos a nuestras favorecedoras que nuestros surtidos de Articulos de Baile y Fantasia para Carnaval son los mas completos que se puede desear. Trajes de Disfraces para Ninas, Niños, Señoras y Señores—Dominos de seda, de lana y de algodón lisos y de fantasia, todos colores—Géneros de alta fantasia para Trajes de Carnaval—Flores y Adornos de todas clases para bailes, y una infinidad de Articulos de Metal y Vidrio para Carnaval.

REALIZACION
con una rebaja considerable del Saldo de los Juguetes recibidos para el Año Nuevo 1896. ARTICULOS DE MENAGE! Recomendamos a nuestros favorecedores tanto por la numerosa variedad del articulo como por la Baratura de los precios nuestra Exposicion de Articulos de Menaje.

A LA CIUDAD de LONDRES, Calle Peru y Victoria

Vestidos para niñas desde	0.75	Percal americano el metro	0.25	Kremlin tissu tout sole el metro	1.85	Camisas algodón clase superior con tiras bordadas a	1.75
Vestidos de Zephyr y Batista bordado a maquina desde	2.20	Zephyrine double ancho el metro	0.38	250,000 sombreros Tokio para hombres y niños desde (saldos)	0.40	Blusas Zefiro y Batista lisos y de fantasia desde	1.50
Trajes para varones desde	3.50	Bayadere lana y seda el metro	1.25	20,000 sombreros para (Motelot) a	0.95	Calzones madapolan franceses clase superior a	2.75
Bañeros para señoras desde	2.90	Ethelwate tissu nouveauté el metro	2.20	15,000 sombreros marineros paja de arroz	1.25		
50,000 cortos vestidos percal dibujos nuevos, colores firmes el corte	2.30	Mouillerte tissu nouveauté el metro	2.85	60,000 sombrillas y quitasoles desde	1.75		
25,000 cortos géneros fantasia Renais-sance para vestidos al metro	0.35	Hirondelle tissu nouveauté el metro	1.25	Matinés percal franceses colores firmes	1.90		
		Majunga tissu tout sole el metro	1.50	hechura muy elegante a	1.90		
		Foulard de Japon de seda nouveauté id	1.60				
		Malgache tissu tout sole el metro	1.60				

A fair amount of business was reported to-day in the exchange market at firm rates, viz. :—

48 5/16d. on London
5.09 fcs. on France
5.10 to 5.10 1/2 fcs. on Belgium
4.18 to 4.18 1/2 mks. on Germany.
Telegrams from London to-day announce another withdrawal of one hundred thousand pounds from the Bank of England for Buenos Aires. This gold is consigned to one of our banks. There is now over half a million sterling en route for this market from London and New York. The bulk of all this comes to two banks.

Paper money continues in very active demand all round. "Contango" on Change shows where the shoe pinches. Paper discounts are hard at 5 1/2, there is no demand for gold, which is quoted nominal at 7 1/2.

Telegrams from Rio Janeiro to-day quoted the rate of exchange on London very weak again; the rate is down to 9d.

Amongst the passengers arrived recently in the Plata is Mr. Reynolds, a New Zealand estanciaero, who intends starting an estancia here, bringing out the stock from his New Zealand property as soon as he has fixed on a stretch of camp to suit him. Other recent arrivals are Messrs. Kirkham and Jewell, Santa Fé estanciaeros, the latter having returned for express purpose of preparing novillos for export. They are all welcomed, and we hope to see Mr. Reynolds soon paying a visit to the Far South, and taking up a principality in the Rio Negro valley.

In Paraguayan advices we note a contract reported for 500,000 sleepers, urunday and quebracho, for the Southern Railway here. The Strawberry railway is thus making itself known in a practical way in Asunción.

The Agricultural Section of the Lands and Colonies Department has issued a circular for vine-growers, detailing the symptoms of the Phylloxera in the vines, and the most efficacious way of dealing with the pest, electing sandy soil that can be irrigated or rather flooded at will, and the Californian vines which offer vast resistance to its savages. The Department is drawing up a pamphlet with precise instructions on this head, and all interested can have same by applying at Viamonte 480.

In San Luis they want to know what the National Mortgage Bank means by setting aside \$300,000 in cedulas for their branch and then when the petitions are sent in only allowing about 80%, though much more than the total had been asked for. There is such disappointment over the business that it is said the grants made will be rejected altogether—declined with thanks.

A few days ago a flight, and a big one too, of locusts passed by on route for Mendoza. In the other provinces people are so taken up with Carnival that there is nothing worth reporting.

The Santa Fe chambers have approved the bill laid before them by Government for sale of the railways to the bondholders, but with some slight modifications that are not expected to give rise to any serious hitch in the business, the principal being that the purchasers construct a telegraph line all along the track and prolong it whenever the rails are extended. We have already given the details of the negotiation, and there is little doubt that when carried through it will be an immense relief to the province. Another business satisfactorily arranged is the sugar ring. It may not be a satisfaction to the market but it certainly averts the possibility of Congress taking cards in the business, which is always something. The details of the arrangement have not yet come to light, but it is to be presumed that the ring will control the sale of the output and place the staple gradually on the market for consumption, so that there can be no glut. The great majority of the trade has already signified its adhesion to the syndicate and their intention of carrying out the programme as literally set forth.

All the moorings of the bullish speculation gave way during the second ring and the premium went down at a rattling pace. About three hundred thousand gold dollars were sold for delivery to-morrow; the premium opened at 215 1/2, rose to 215.30, at the close of the ring fell headlong and closed at 213.80. One hundred thousand dollars were sold for the end of the month; the premium opened at 216.50, and closed at 215 1/2. A small amount was sold for the end of March, the premium closing at 215.50. The heavy supply of gold for to-morrow acted on the speculation like a sledgehammer and defeated all resistance. Half a million dollars changed hands during the second ring. National Cedulas F ruled steady at 82. Five hundred Catalinas put in an appearance at 3.60.

The following is a summary of the operations effected to-day at the second ring:—
\$ 264,500 February 20th at 815-815.30-315-814.80-815-814.50-815-814-813.90-815-813.50-815-813.20-815-812.90-815-812.60-815-812.30-815-812.00-815-811.70-815-811.40-815-811.10-815-810.80-815-810.50-815-810.20-815-810.00-815-809.70-815-809.40-815-809.10-815-808.80-815-808.50-815-808.20-815-807.90-815-807.60-815-807.30-815-807.00-815-806.70-815-806.40-815-806.10-815-805.80-815-805.50-815-805.20-815-804.90-815-804.60-815-804.30-815-804.00-815-803.70-815-803.40-815-803.10-815-802.80-815-802.50-815-802.20-815-801.90-815-801.60-815-801.30-815-801.00-815-800.70-815-800.40-815-800.10-815-799.80-815-799.50-815-799.20-815-798.90-815-798.60-815-798.30-815-798.00-815-797.70-815-797.40-815-797.10-815-796.80-815-796.50-815-796.20-815-795.90-815-795.60-815-795.30-815-795.00-815-794.70-815-794.40-815-794.10-815-793.80-815-793.50-815-793.20-815-792.90-815-792.60-815-792.30-815-792.00-815-791.70-815-791.40-815-791.10-815-790.80-815-790.50-815-790.20-815-789.90-815-789.60-815-789.30-815-789.00-815-788.70-815-788.40-815-788.10-815-787.80-815-787.50-815-787.20-815-786.90-815-786.60-815-786.30-815-786.00-815-785.70-815-785.40-815-785.10-815-784.80-815-784.50-815-784.20-815-783.90-815-783.60-815-783.30-815-783.00-815-782.70-815-782.40-815-782.10-815-781.80-815-781.50-815-781.20-815-780.90-815-780.60-815-780.30-815-780.00-815-779.70-815-779.40-815-779.10-815-778.80-815-778.50-815-778.20-815-777.90-815-777.60-815-777.30-815-777.00-815-776.70-815-776.40-815-776.10-815-775.80-815-775.50-815-775.20-815-774.90-815-774.60-815-774.30-815-774.00-815-773.70-815-773.40-815-773.10-815-772.80-815-772.50-815-772.20-815-771.90-815-771.60-815-771.30-815-771.00-815-770.70-815-770.40-815-770.10-815-769.80-815-769.50-815-769.20-815-768.90-815-768.60-815-768.30-815-768.00-815-767.70-815-767.40-815-767.10-815-766.80-815-766.50-815-766.20-815-765.90-815-765.60-815-765.30-815-765.00-815-764.70-815-764.40-815-764.10-815-763.80-815-763.50-815-763.20-815-762.90-815-762.60-815-762.30-815-762.00-815-761.70-815-761.40-815-761.10-815-760.80-815-760.50-815-760.20-815-759.90-815-759.60-815-759.30-815-759.00-815-758.70-815-758.40-815-758.10-815-757.80-815-757.50-815-757.20-815-756.90-815-756.60-815-756.30-815-756.00-815-755.70-815-755.40-815-755.10-815-754.80-815-754.50-815-754.20-815-753.90-815-753.60-815-753.30-815-753.00-815-752.70-815-752.40-815-752.10-815-751.80-815-751.50-815-751.20-815-750.90-815-750.60-815-750.30-815-750.00-815-749.70-815-749.40-815-749.10-815-748.80-815-748.50-815-748.20-815-747.90-815-747.60-815-747.30-815-747.00-815-746.70-815-746.40-815-746.10-815-745.80-815-745.50-815-745.20-815-744.90-815-744.60-815-744.30-815-744.00-815-743.70-815-743.40-815-743.10-815-742.80-815-742.50-815-742.20-815-741.90-815-741.60-815-741.30-815-741.00-815-740.70-815-740.40-815-740.10-815-739.80-815-739.50-815-739.20-815-738.90-815-738.60-815-738.30-815-738.00-815-737.70-815-737.40-815-737.10-815-736.80-815-736.50-815-736.20-815-735.90-815-735.60-815-735.30-815-735.00-815-734.70-815-734.40-815-734.10-815-733.80-815-733.50-815-733.20-815-732.90-815-732.60-815-732.30-815-732.00-815-731.70-815-731.40-815-731.10-815-730.80-815-730.50-815-730.20-815-729.90-815-729.60-815-729.30-815-729.00-815-728.70-815-728.40-815-728.10-815-727.80-815-727.50-815-727.20-815-726.90-815-726.60-815-726.30-815-726.00-815-725.70-815-725.40-815-725.10-815-724.80-815-724.50-815-724.20-815-723.90-815-723.60-815-723.30-815-723.00-815-722.70-815-722.40-815-722.10-815-721.80-815-721.50-815-721.20-815-720.90-815-720.60-815-720.30-815-720.00-815-719.70-815-719.40-815-719.10-815-718.80-815-718.50-815-718.20-815-717.90-815-717.60-815-717.30-815-717.00-815-716.70-815-716.40-815-716.10-815-715.80-815-715.50-815-715.20-815-714.90-815-714.60-815-714.30-815-714.00-815-713.70-815-713.40-815-713.10-815-712.80-815-712.50-815-712.20-815-711.90-815-711.60-815-711.30-815-711.00-815-710.70-815-710.40-815-710.10-815-709.80-815-709.50-815-709.20-815-708.90-815-708.60-815-708.30-815-708.00-815-707.70-815-707.40-815-707.10-815-706.80-815-706.50-815-706.20-815-705.90-815-705.60-815-705.30-815-705.00-815-704.70-815-704.40-815-704.10-815-703.80-815-703.50-815-703.20-815-702.90-815-702.60-815-702.30-815-702.00-815-701.70-815-701.40-815-701.10-815-700.80-815-700.50-815-700.20-815-699.90-815-699.60-815-699.30-815-699.00-815-698.70-815-698.40-815-698.10-815-697.80-815-697.50-815-697.20-815-696.90-815-696.60-815-696.30-815-696.00-815-695.70-815-695.40-815-695.10-815-694.80-815-694.50-815-694.20-815-693.90-815-693.60-815-693.30-815-693.00-815-692.70-815-692.40-815-692.10-815-691.80-815-691.50-815-691.20-815-690.90-815-690.60-815-690.30-815-690.00-815-689.70-815-689.40-815-689.10-815-688.80-815-688.50-815-688.20-815-687.90-815-687.60-815-687.30-815-687.00-815-686.70-815-686.40-815-686.10-815-685.80-815-685.50-815-685.20-815-684.90-815-684.60-815-684.30-815-684.00-815-683.70-815-683.40-815-683.10-815-682.80-815-682.50-815-682.20-815-681.90-815-681.60-815-681.30-815-681.00-815-680.70-815-680.40-815-680.10-815-679.80-815-679.50-815-679.20-815-678.90-815-678.60-815-678.30-815-678.00-815-677.70-815-677.40-815-677.10-815-676.80-815-676.50-815-676.20-815-675.90-815-675.60-815-675.30-815-675.00-815-674.70-815-674.40-815-674.10-815-673.80-815-673.50-815-673.20-815-672.90-815-672.60-815-672.30-815-672.00-815-671.70-815-671.40-815-671.10-815-670.80-815-670.50-815-670.20-815-669.90-815-669.60-815-669.30-815-669.00-815-668.70-815-668.40-815-668.10-815-667.80-815-667.50-815-667.20-815-666.90-815-666.60-815-666.30-815-666.00-815-665.70-815-665.40-815-665.10-815-664.80-815-664.50-815-664.20-815-663.90-815-663.60-815-663.30-815-663.00-815-662.70-815-662.40-815-662.10-815-661.80-815-661.50-815-661.20-815-660.90-815-660.60-815-660.30-815-660.00-815-659.70-815-659.40-815-659.10-815-658.80-815-658.50-815-658.20-815-657.90-815-657.60-815-657.30-815-657.00-815-656.70-815-656.40-815-656.10-815-655.80-815-655.50-815-655.20-815-654.90-815-654.60-815-654.30-815-654.00-815-653.70-815-653.40-815-653.10-815-652.80-815-652.50-815-652.20-815-651.90-815-651.60-815-651.30-815-651.00-815-650.70-815-650.40-815-650.10-815-649.80-815-649.50-815-649.20-815-648.90-815-648.60-815-648.30-815-648.00-815-647.70-815-647.40-815-647.10-815-646.80-815-646.50-815-646.20-815-645.90-815-645.60-815-645.30-815-645.00-815-644.70-815-644.40-815-644.10-815-643.80-815-643.50-815-643.20-815-642.90-815-642.60-815-642.30-815-642.00-815-641.70-815-641.40-815-641.10-815-640.80-815-640.50-815-640.20-815-639.90-815-639.60-815-639.30-815-639.00-815-638.70-815-638.40-815-638.10-815-637.80-815-637.50-815-637.20-815-636.90-815-636.60-815-636.30-815-636.00-815-635.70-815-635.40-815-635.10-815-634.80-815-634.50-815-634.20-815-633.90-815-633.60-815-633.30-815-633.00-815-632.70-815-632.40-815-632.10-815-631.80-815-631.50-815-631.20-815-630.90-815-630.60-815-630.30-815-630.00-815-629.70-815-629.40-815-629.10-815-628.80-815-628.50-815-628.20-815-627.90-815-627.60-815-627.30-815-627.00-815-626.70-815-626.40-815-626.10-815-625.80-815-625.50-815-625.20-815-624.90-815-624.60-815-624.30-815-624.00-815-623.70-815-623.40-815-623.10-815-622.80-815-622.50-815-622.20-815-621.90-815-621.60-815-621.30-815-621.00-815-620.70-815-620.40-815-620.10-815-619.80-815-619.50-815-619.20-815-618.90-815-618.60-815-618.30-815-618.00-815-617.70-815-617.40-815-617.10-815-616.80-815-616.50-815-616.20-815-615.90-815-615.60-815-615.30-815-615.00-815-614.70-815-614.40-815-614.10-815-613.80-815-613.50-815-613.20-815-612.90-815-612.60-815-612.30-815-612.00-815-611.70-815-611.40-815-611.10-815-610.80-815-610.50-815-610.20-815-609.90-815-609.60-815-609.30-815-609.00-815-608.70-815-608.40-815-608.10-815-607.80-815-607.50-815-607.20-815-606.90-815-606.60-815-606.30-815-606.00-815-605.70-815-605.40-815-605.10-815-604.80-815-604.50-815-604.20-815-603.90-815-603.60-815-603.30-815-603.00-815-602.70-815-602.40-815-602.10-815-601.80-815-601.50-815-601.20-815-600.90-815-600.60-815-600.30-815-599.90-815-599.60-815-599.30-815-599.00-815-598.70-815-598.40-815-598.10-815-597.80-815-597.50-815-597.20-815-596.90-815-596.60-815-596.30-815-596.00-815-595.70-815-595.40-815-595.10-815-594.80-815-594.50-815-594.20-815-593.90-815-593.60-815-593.30-815-593.00-815-592.70-815-592.40-815-592.10-815-591.80-815-591.50-815-591.20-815-590.90-815-590.60-815-590.30-815-590.00-815-589.70-815-589.40-815-589.10-815-588.80-815-588.50-815-588.20-815-587.90-815-587.60-815-587.30-815-587.00-815-586.70-815-586.40-815-586.10-815-585.80-815-585.50-815-585.20-815-584.90-815-584.60-815-584.30-815-584.00-815-583.70-815-583.40-815-583.10-815-582.80-815-582.50-815-582.20-815-581.90-815-581.60-815-581.30-815-581.00-815-580.70-815-580.40-815-580.10-815-579.80-815-579.50-815-579.20-815-578.90-815-578.60-815-578.30-815-578.00-815-577.70-815-577.40-815-577.10-815-576.80-815-576.50-815-576.20-815-575.90-815-575.60-815-575.30-815-575.00-815-574.70-815-574.40-815-574.10-815-573.80-815-573.50-815-573.20-815-572.90-815-572.60-815-572.30-815-572.00-815-571.70-815-571.40-815-571.10-815-570.80-815-570.50-815-570.20-815-569.90-815-569.60-815-569.30-815-569.00-815-568.70-815-568.40-815-568.10-815-567.80-815-567.50-815-567.20-815-566.90-815-566.60-815-566.30-815-566.00-815-565.70-815-565.40-815-565.10-815-564.80-815-564.50-815-564.20-815-563.90-815-563.60-815-563.30-815-563.00-815-562.70-815-562.40-815-562.10-815-561.80-815-561.50-815-561.20-815-560.90-815-560.60-815-560.30-815-560.00-815-559.70-815-559.40-815-559.10-815-558.80-815-558.50-815-558.20-815-557.90-815-557.60-815-557.30-815-557.00-815-556.70-815-556.40-815-556.10-815-555.80-815-555.50-815-555.20-815-554.90-815-554.60-815-554.30-815-554.00-815-553.70-815-553.40-815-553.10-815-552.80-815-552.50-815-552.20-815-551.90-815-551.60-815-551.30-815-551.00-815-550.70-815-550.40-815-550.10-815-549.80-815-549.50-815-549.20-815-548.90-815-548.60-815-548.30-815-548.00-815-547.70-815-547.40-815-547.10-815-546.80-815-546.50-815-546.20-815-545.90-815-545.60-815-545.30-815-545.00-815-544.70-815-544.40-815-544.10-815-543.80-815-543.50-815-543.20-815-542.90-815-542.60-815-542.30-815-542.00-815-541.70-815-541.40-815-541.10-815-540.80-815-540.50-815-540.20-815-539.90-815-539.60-815-539.30-815-539.00-815-538.70-815-538.40-815-538.10-815-537.80-815-537.50-815-537.20-815-536.90-815-536.60-815-536.30-815-536.00-815-535.70-815-535.40-815-535.10-815-534.80-815-534.50-815-534.20-815-533.90-815-533.60-815-533.30-815-533.00-815-532.70-815-532.40-815-532.10-815-531.80-815-531.50-815-531.20-815-530.90-815-530.60-815-530.30-815-530.00-815-529.70-815-529.40-815-529.10-815-528.80-815-528.50-815-528.20-815-527.90-815-527.60-815-527.30-815-527.00-815-526.70-815-526.40-815-526.10-815-525.80-815-525.50-815-525.20-815-524.90-815-524.60-815-524.30-815-524.00-815-523.70-815-523.40-815-523.10-815-522.80-815-522.50-815-522.20-815-521.90-815-521.60-815-521.30-815-521.00-815-520.70-815-520.40-815-520.10-815-519.80-815-519.50-815-519.20-815-518.90-815-518.60-815-

SOCIEDAD ANONIMA MINAS DE ORO DE RIO CORINTOS—Por disposicion del Directorio, con arreglo al artículo 17 de los estatutos, se convoca a los señores accionistas en asamblea general extraordinaria para el día 11 de Marzo de 1936, a las 2 p.m. Reconquista 181. Orden del día. Aumento del capital social. Notificación del nombramiento de un director. Elección de director suplente. Se reunirá a los accionistas el artículo 18 de los estatutos. —El Gerente. 1263 327 f20

TO CONTRACTORS AND ESTANCEROS—We offer a splendid choice of tents and coverings for stacks at very moderate prices. Sallcloth establishment Madero Bolívar 168. Longhards and Co. Sucursal Buen Orden 1207. 111 21 xp

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Sole Agents for the wholesale and retail of the delicious ox tongues, preserved meats and pure marrow fat, prepared by the Argentine Meat Preserving Co., Ltd., Colon, Entre Rios.

Mrs. Thomas Maguire.
A Novena of Masses will commence at St. Patrick's College, Mercedes, Lujan, on the 19th inst., ending on 22nd. The solemn High Mass will be celebrated at the Parish Church, at 10.30 a.m. when the family will assist. 879 f5 22

Masses will be commenced in the Parish Church of Salto on the 11th February, for the eternal repose of the soul of the late Mrs. Margaret Macdonagh de Loner Guevara, at 7.30 each day, ending on February 20th, with a solemn High Mass, at 10 o'clock. Friends and relatives are earnestly invited to attend. (Only invitation). 447 f10 20

BIRTH.
On the 19th February, at San Jose de Flores, the wife of Arnold J. Alexander, of a daughter.

SHIPPING NEWS.
Buenos Ayres Port.
Buenos Aires, Feb. 19th.
The following were the different depths of water marked by the semaphore to-day in the channel:

Wind	Depth in the channel.
6 a.m. ... E.N.E.	21.0 feet.
9 a.m. ... " "	20.4 " "
12 m. ... " "	20.4 " "
4 p.m. ... E.S.E.	19.4 " "
6 p.m. ... " "	21.0 " "

ARRIVALS.
The following vessel arrived in the Roads to-day and were visited by the Port Doctor:
British s.s. Bishopsgate from Santos in ballast to W. Samson and Co.
German s.s. Electra from Santos in ballast to Delfino Hnos.
Russian brig Marthinton from Cardiff with coal to Boisdual.
Norwegian brig Mercur from London with cement f.o.
Swedish brig Aurora and Susana from Mobile with lumber f.o.
Italian brig Benvenuto Carmon from Ibiza with salt to Santa Marina.

DEPARTURES.
British s.s. Boston City from dock 1 for Rio Janeiro with produce.
Do do Falkland from dock 1 for La Plata to fill up.
Do do Tagus from dock 1 for Santos with grain and live-stock.
Do do Memnon from dock 1 for La Plata to fill up.
Do do Hellades from dock 1 for London with produce.
Do do Homer from dock 1 for Dunkirk with produce.
French ss Charente from dock 1 for Bordeaux with produce.
German ss Marienburg from dock 1 for Bremen with produce.
Do do Sprot from dock 1 for Rio Janeiro with produce.
Do do Pfalz from dock 1 for Bremen with produce.

RIVER STEAMERS
The Eolo, Tridente and Ixion from Montevideo, the Saturno from Asuncion, and Rivadavia from Salto will arrive to-morrow at South Basin.
The Eolo and Rivadavia for Montevideo and Tridente for Salto and intermediate ports will sail from the South Basin.

Messrs. Samson received this afternoon a telegram from Montevideo announcing that the Kingsland in ballast from Rio for this port had grounded on the Banco Ingles. Though she is almost high and dry Lussich of Montevideo entertain every hope of being able to save her, a feat not so very difficult to perform if it be remembered that the Kingsland is in ballast. The Cranforth is discharging her cargo of coal; but went aground. Eventually she was floated off and returned to the roads. The tug P. Mire, which was for so long sunk in the La Plata port entered the Boca to-day for repairs in Mihanovich's yard.

The river-boat Cosmos instead of going to the Chiblis port for repairs will he take to the San Fernando dock in March to take the place of the San Martin which is having her hull cleaned.

The Captain of the French ss, Carolina, arrived yesterday at Rio, reports that the ss. Pampa of the same flag was spoken on the 7th inst. near the equator.
The Pampa is on her voyage from Dunkirk to Brazil and this port. Her machinery has broken down but the Captain of the Carolina calculates that it can be repaired by the engineer on board by the 9th March and that she should reach Montevideo on the 24th or 25th.
The Oro arrived to-day in the roads after the departure of the health officers.

The following a.s. cleared to-day:—Tijuca and Venus for Hamburg, Pfalz for Bremen, Paraguay for Havre and Gergovia for Marseilles. The Paraguay should get away to-morrow.
The Bretagne's passengers undergoing quarantine on Martin Garcia will on Saturday the 22nd be landed at the Darsena as no fresh case of illness among them, has occurred. The cases of illness from the squadron which are also on that island and those on board the floating Hospital are progressing favourably.
The German Lloyd Steamer Mark left Villagarcia on the 17th inst. en route for the Plate.

To-day's Exports.

The following were the shipments at the Madero port to-day:—

Steamer	Shipper	Kilos
Helgo....	Lahusen	wool 61888
Manilla....	B y Camartino	linseed 18000
" "	B D Areno	maize 343858
" "	L Camartino	" 4780
H W Jarsb....	W Bousseut	wool 2365
berg....	Mausurell fils	" 53548
" "	A Six	" 88166
Helios....	M G Firtzen	potatoes 4009
Stockholm City....	Ashworth	maize 179000
" "	Wiengreen	" 180360
Caledonia....	Bunge Born	" 69000
Ramleh....	Scher	" 39900
Caledonia....	J Larcano	cowhides 831v
Tower Hill....	H. Caullier	wool 78065
Paraguay....	V. Petit	" 24196
" "	H. Caullier	" 24196
" "	Larhois	" 48260
" "	A Degoy	" 15788
Homer....	W Bousseut	" 8568
" "	P Bonafé	" 8568
Paraguay....	T S Boodle	maize 34800
Montevideo....	B. Altgelt	linseed 170100
Homer....	A Brauss	peanut cake 36000
Gergovia....	Marillar	maize 188790
Headlands....	W Josse	" 3249550
Memnon....	Payton Cia	" 150400
" "	" "	rebacillo 96000
" "	" "	bran 5600
" "	Huni Cia	maize 63000
" "	Bertran	" 75670
" "	" "	" 61750
Paraguay....	Larhois	wool 53270
Tijuca....	Luis Trenek	hair 1264
" "	" "	sheepskins 2868
" "	" "	calfskins 408
" "	" "	garras 405
" "	" "	horsehides 331
" "	" "	" 8735
" "	" "	cowhides 6352
Tagus....	T S Boodle	maize 12000
Ylees....	N Moning	wheat 185000
W D Crud....	das....	wool 23801
" "	Peters	" 60237
Craigearn....	Masurrell fils	" 35472
Staudt....	" "	" 15341
" "	Bechen	" 42732
Edenmore....	H von Licken	" 74557
La Plata....	Camartino	jerked beef 79560
Britannia....	H Furbmann	wool 52996
Pfalz....	" "	" 50830
Tower Hill....	Ch Finck	" 56241
Anvers....	Bechen	" 30402
Pfalz....	Bunge y Born	" 45297
W D Crud....	das....	hair 19392
" "	W Beltran	" 19392
" "	" "	garras 8750
" "	" "	calfskins 2885
Tijuca....	Ph. Funck	wool 11578
America....	H Brack	tallow 27830
Waldeian....	Staudt	wool 162752
Craigearn....	Masurrell fils	" 7066
Pfalz....	W Schleif	" 7662
Tijuca....	B Altgelt	cowhides 60190
Pfalz....	H. Furbmann	wool 14040
Marienburg....	H Von Eicken	" 13741
Tijuca....	" "	" 76865
" "	" "	" 29279
Craigearn....	H Furbmann	" 17180
" "	B. Altgelt	cow horns 7678
W D Crud....	das....	wool 17568
" "	" "	hides 5530
Craigearn....	Altgelt	wool 28560
La Plata....	A. Brans	wool 28560
Britannia....	L. Camartino	maize 52727
Craigearn....	Freud	wool 15184
Canaria....	W. Paats	hides 99000
Headlands....	" "	tallow 32000
Arara....	Bunge	maize 90358
Manilla....	S. Masso	" 174272
" "	Dominici	" 43276
Headlands....	F. Martins	" 50976
Arara....	Bunge Born	hides 39300
Nimbus....	Lahusen	" 69200
Onix....	R. y Tobal	tallow 9990
Paraguay....	H. Caullier	wool 55824
Gergovia....	V. Gachasin	" 27926
" "	Lopez	maize 49000
" "	" "	linseed 41750
" "	B. y Larot	" 41802
Montevideo....	B. Altgelt	" 134000
Tijuca....	Quatreteiges	wool 28563
Montevideo....	" "	" 25000
Gergovia....	Dominici	maize 217500
Headlands....	W. Josse	" 217500
Hadlam....	E. Bunge	" 45920
Charente....	Dominici	bran 43141
" "	F. Martin	bran 40420
" "	" "	maize 15700
Pfalz....	N. Schleif	wool 97901

DEPARTURES.
The Clyde leaves to-morrow for Southampton and ports of call. A grateful letter has been presented to her Captain and another to Mr. Green, thanking them for the valuable assistance rendered by the crew at the fire on Sunday. The sum of \$1200 has been subscribed for those who suffered by the disaster.
Messrs. Kingsland and Brougham will load live-stock on the Urmoston Grange which arrived recently from Australia with produce for London.
During the first fortnight of February 14.118 tons, principally grain, arrived here for export.
Mr. Murray, father of the Inspector of the Ensenada lines is slightly better. The Memnon and Zephrus are loading live-stock at the Muelles and Depositos wharf.
Messrs. Ewart are expecting 50 Lincoln rams from the Dean stud.
The Zoo from B. Blanca is expected to-day to load live-stock.
The Babington and Montevideo, to arrive early in March, will load live-stock at the Muelles and Depositos wharf.
The Arara has loaded 212 steers for account of Messrs. Eranquin and will now go to Rio Santiago to load wethers for Messrs. Kingsland and Brougham.
The Murcia should be ready on Sunday to load live-stock for account of Messrs. Thomas Murray and Co.
The Faulknir will load live-stock for account of Messrs. Seyden and Co.

Rosario Port.

ENTERED.
Feb. 18th.
German s.s. Arensburg from Buenos Aires with cargo in transit, to fill up. 19th.

DEPARTURES.
The German s.s. Löwenburg and Norrd which left here on the 15th received the following cargo: the former 100 tons of wheat and linseed, 250 cow-dry-hides and the latter 2470 bags of wheat, 207 do linseed and 845 do bran.

Montevideo Port.

ENTERED.
Feb. 19th.
The s.s. Plenarch and Middleton from Cardiff.

The Valmer from Rio.
The P. T. Forth from Coronel.
The Banda from Valparaiso.
Barges:
Annie Wright, from Cardiff.
Glandee, from Leith.
Liana, from Cardiff.
Lorenzo, from Habana.
Giuseppe N. Simpatica, Frasquito, and A Giuseppe from Cadiz.
Mio Padre, from Cadiz.
Paratons from Habana.
Dabhair from Glasgow.
Donia from Newport.

EXPECTED.
Steamers—
Espanne from Marseilles.
Babington from Hamburg.
Assiduita, Oriane and Aquila from Genoa.

MAILS.

Clyde for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p. m.
La Plata for Brazil and Europe. Mails close at 1 p. m.

ALFRED BELL & Co.

Marine and General Engineers,
Tools and Stores, Oils and Packing.
Special attention to Ocean steamers

Town Office: 887 Reconquista. Telephone Union 210
Works: 1195 Pedro Mendoza (Boca telephone Union 5983).

Notice of Removal.
Alejandro Ovelyn & Cia, English plumbers and "constructores de cloacas" have removed to 467—CALLE CUYO—467 737 f19 m19

John Nelson

LIVE STOCK
Importer and Exporter

Always purchaser for cash of Cattle and Sheep of best class quality and condition, or will undertake entire charge of same for shipment on account of owners making advancements, engaging freight and supplying fodder, attendance, etc. For further particulars apply.

149-25 de Mayo-149

HOTEL LA DELICIA

ADROGUE F.C.S.

Only 20 minutes from the Federal Capital. This well known First Class Summer Hotel boasts a very comfortable residence, for families.

Seventy-five luxuriously furnished Apartments with electric lights and bells. Bath rooms on each floor.
Excellent cuisine and best service.
Good horses and private carriages in the Hotel. The \$4 Return Tickets to be taken at the Constitution Station, including breakfast or dinner and half a bottle of Medoc. For information apply to

L. Schäfer.

451 n9 xp e.o.d.

475000 Maize
1005389 Wheat
299500 Linseed
33450 Maize

La Plata Port. Feb. 19th

ENTERED.

British s.s. Belfort from Rosario to fill up.
Do do Moorgate from Rosario to fill up.
Do do Falkland from Buenos Aires to fill up.
Do do Murcia from Rosario to fill up.
Do do Ashley from Rosario to fill up.
Do do Memnon from Buenos Aires to fill up.

DEPARTURES.

British ss. Graphic for San Lorenzo in ballast to London.
GENERAL.

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HOGG & WRIGHT
Comisionistas de Bolsa. Hipotecas
Retiroventos, Campos etc.
341—CALLE PIEDAD—341

ASOCIACION RURAL
DE AYACUCHO
24^a. FERIA Y EXPOSICION

Se invita a los hacendados, agricultores e industriales a exponer sus productos en la 24^a feria y Exposicion que se celebrará en este pueblo

Los dias 22 y 23 de Febrero

Para pedidos de local, etc., pueden recurrir al Tesorero DON ANTONIO P. SENS, cuidando de especificar el numero y calidad del objeto o animales que querran exponer.
Ayacucho, Diciembre 5 de 1935.

TOMAS NAVEYRA
Presidente.

Andrés S. Somigliana.
Secretario. 612 13 22

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